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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

December 19, 1918, Temperature 68. Rainfall 0.00. Humidity 92. December 19, 1917, Temperature 59.

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2847.

No. 17,343. 英曆千九百十八年十二月十九號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WATSON'S NAZALINE.
AN IDEAL
ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.
Specially useful for the prevention of
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER
and other infectiousea dis
Gives quick relief in all cases
COLD IN THE HEAD
NASAL CATARRH, Etc.
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SHIRTS & COLLARS

PROSPERITY
COLLARS
$4 a Dozen.
DAY & DRESS
SHIRTS
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Fashionable Styles.
SOLE AGENTS:
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TAILORS
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

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WINE MERCHANTS
TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS HOTELS BAR HUNS.

PARIS, December 17th.

The Hotel-keepers Union of Paris has decided neither to employ nor accommodate persons of enemy origin for ten years.

FRENCH FEMINISTS.

PARIS, December 17th.

Four of the great French feminist groups have demanded recognition of women's political rights before the next elections.

AN AUSTRIAN MOVE.

COPENHAGEN, December 17th.

A Vienna message reports a monarchial meeting at which several generals nominated Archduke Max, a brother of the ex-Emperor, as Karl's successor. The Soviet is preparing the sharpest counter-measures.

GENERAL BOTHA ARRIVES.

LONDON, December 17th.

General Botha and party landed at Tilbury on the evening of December 16th from the Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru* from Capetown. They were welcomed on board by Captain Younger, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by the General's son, Captain Louis Botha. The party proceeded by special train to St. Pancras, where a great ovation was accorded to General Botha. A guard of honour composed of South African troops, accompanied by a band and by a springbok—the South Africans' mascot which attracted considerable attention—awaited them. On the platform was a large and representative gathering, including General Smuts, also representatives of His Majesty.

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the South African Premier at the suites of rooms reserved at the Savoy Hotel for the party.

DOMINION'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, December 17th.

General Botha in an interview said he was pleased to learn that the Imperial Government would wholeheartedly support the claims of the Dominions to the ex-German colonies. It was impossible that any South African statesman could acquiesce in any policy which would place a disturbing element at its borders to Imperial union in the future.

PRISONERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY.

BERNE, December 15th.

The regular transport of *Entente* war-prisoners from Germany began on Dec. 13th. Four trains leave daily for France, each conveying from seven hundred to eight hundred prisoners. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand French and British prisoners will be thus repatriated. The prisoners in Northern and Central Germany will be repatriated by a more direct route.

TWENTY-FOUR STEAMERS USED.

COPENHAGEN, December 15th.

From December 17th onwards, four large transport steamers will ply between Helsingfors and Havre, and twenty smaller steamers will be continually employed repatriating the war-prisoners from Germany.

Two steamers with British troops on board arrived here on December 13th.

QUEEN OF NORWAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Queen of Norway is expected to arrive in England to-morrow.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, December 16th.

The French and British newspapers hail President Wilson's visit to Europe as one of the great events of history. The *Times* says that the entry of the United States into the complex politics of the Old World, and her assumption of the duties which such a step involves, are incomparably the most important events of our times.

Other newspapers echo President Poincare's hope that the sight of the enormities deliberately and systematically perpetrated by the enemy will affect President Wilson as it affected the American troops.

ABOLISH THE CENSOR.

LONDON, December 16th.

The *Manchester Guardian* makes a strong plea for a policy of full publicity of any differences between the associated Governments. This not so that reporters may attend the Peace Conference, but because main differences can only be overcome by being forced into the light, "thus compelling extravagant or unjust claims to be definitely stated and openly defended and bringing the public opinion of the great nations of the world to bear on them. It follows from this that the first need is the abolition of the censorship."

PARIS, December 17th.

President Wilson is proceeding on a motor tour of battle-fields, especially that of the Marne.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA SHOT.

PARIS, December 17th.

A message from Hanoi reports that Tongkingese officials attempted to assassinate M. Sarraut, the Governor-General of Indo-China. He wounded him with a revolver shot.

FINLAND.

GENERAL MANNERHEIM'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, December 15th.

M. Manderheim, who left Newcastle on December 14th for Helingfors to assume his new office, was interviewed by Reuter. He said his policy and aim would be to get the best terms possible with the Allies to secure recognition of the complete independence of Finland by all the Powers and to establish a definite form of Government based on the co-operation of all parties. He had conferred with leading statesmen in London and Paris and was delighted with his reception.

A part of his policy was to conclude a rapprochement with Finland's Scandinavian neighbours and to enter into good relations with the real Russia which must emerge from the present chaos. Finland in the meantime would be happy to open her frontiers to Russian refugees. Finland was in great need of food, and the Allies had arranged to send her regular monthly shipments.

M. Mannerheim believed that all German troops had now left Finland. The commercial treaty concluded between Finland and Germany was cancelled a few days ago.

GENERAL ALLENBY.

STATE ENTRY INTO ALEPPO.

LONDON, December 15th.

Official telegrams from Palestine state that General Allenby made his state entry into Aleppo on December 10th with a large escort of Indian cavalry. The streets were lined by the Fifth Cavalry Division. A crowd of a 100,000 people watched the procession. The Mayor presented the keys of the city, with bread and salt, to General Allenby at the gate.

General Allenby at the Governor's residence gave audience to the civil and religious chiefs of Moslem, Christian, Jewish and other leading citizens; also to the administrative heads. He subsequently addressed the people gathered in the square, amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, testifying to the people's affection for their victorious liberator.

PETROGRAD SITUATION WORSE.

STOCKHOLM, December 17th.

Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived from Petrograd state that the situation there is rapidly growing worse.

The Bolshevists intend to evacuate Petrograd owing to the action of the Allies, and to increase the Red Army from one to three millions.

RIOTS AT DRESDEN.

BERNE, December 17th.

There was rioting at Dresden on Dec. 14th, the demonstrators pillaging military stores. They were dispersed by Government troops after several had been killed and wounded.

LONDON, December 17th.

Fresh riots broke out at Dresden on Sunday. Five persons were killed and forty wounded.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY INTERNED.

LONDON, December 17th.

A message from Budapest says General Mackensen was informed the rearguards of his army in Transylvania, including 2,000 men and 180 officers had been disarmed and interned by Rumanian troops. General Mackensen sent a protest to Budapest.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MASS MEETINGS WISH TO EXPEL GERMANS.

DURBAN, December 10th.

With unparalleled enthusiasm a packed meeting of many thousands in the Town Hall passed resolutions strongly advocating the repatriation of interned enemy subjects, particularly Germans; also punishment for the ill-treatment of Allied war-prisoners, and the retention of the German colonies. A feature of the meeting was the reading of a telegram signed by over three hundred men at Potchefstroom Training Camp, endorsing the objects of the meeting.

A similar meeting is being arranged for at Johannesburg as a result of a petition to the Mayor.

NOT ALL HUNS IN SOUTH AFRICA BAD.

LADYSMITH, December 15th.

The Hon. Henry Burton, Minister for Railways, addressing his constituents on December 8th and dealing with the recent South African resolutions favouring the repatriation of enemy subjects, announced that the Union Government had decided, unless the peace terms precluded such action, to repatriate, firstly, all enemy subjects who desired repatriation, and secondly, all enemy subjects and British subjects of enemy origin whose conduct caused them to be regarded as dangerous to the State. All naturalised subjects who desire denaturalisation will be denaturalised prior to repatriation. The Government could not comply with the demand for the wholesale repatriation of enemy subjects, which would be unjust and unreasonable and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and against the best interests of the country. Mr. Burton pointed out that enemy subjects in South Africa were generally law-abiding, and peaceful. Many of them fought on the British side in the war.

A RUSSIAN MISSION.

PARIS, December 17th.

A message from Constantinople says that a Russian Anti-Bolshevist Mission headed by M. Milioukoff has arrived from Jassy.

(Continued on Page 2.)

HONGKONG BUSINESSMAN PRAISES U.S.A.

A *China Mail* representative had a talk with a prominent Hongkong business man recently returned from the U.S.A. This gentleman thinks America's share in the Big Job ought to be more fully recognized here. Before he went, he supposed that American talk was bigger than American deeds, more "boost" than performance, but now he agrees with the *China Mail* editorial which declared they had lived up to their professions. He spent some months in the western States, in such cities as San Francisco, Tacoma, and San Diego, places which at the entry of the United States into the war were strongly pro-German. But so great was the change that had anyone dared to show the slightest pro-German sympathies he would have instantly been lynched. (One was shot). In all the places he visited he saw war-work and the training of soldiers going on on an immense scale. On the Western Coast he visited the great Camp Louis, a place which a few months ago was just a barren stretch of land but which almost in the twinkling of an eye was converted into a huge military camp where between 45,000 to 50,000 men were regularly being trained, the instruction being in part given by British, French, and Italian officers. As was known, America had over a million men in France but from what he saw during his visit to the country she had millions more ready to follow. He regretted that so many in this Colony had not had an opportunity of seeing something of what America had done. If we had seen, we should more fully appreciate her efforts, as they were wonderful.

COST OF LIVING.

PROBABLE CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN.

What the minimum cost of living is likely to be after the war is foreshadowed by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree in his book "The Human Needs of Labour." Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., writes this about it.

"He (Mr. Rowntree) makes us realize that the bulk of the 'industrial unrest' arises from the fact that great masses of workers cannot, under the conditions to which they have been accustomed, secure for themselves or their families the bare necessities of a healthy life.

"He first of all sets out to discover what proportion of married men have children dependent on them for some portion of their lives; how many children and for what number of years. Into this part of the question he has gone closely, and he eventually bases his calculations on a family of five (the man, his wife and three children). He admits that this does not give us a standard universally applicable, and, as it would be impracticable to differentiate wages in accordance with the number of the family, he boldly advocates State aid for those larger families where the wage is insufficient.

"Passing to food requirements, he properly anticipates Labour criticism, but protects himself by saying that the is seeking to provide not for a standard of life which he considers desirable, but for one below which no class of worker should ever be forced to live.

"The cost of the standard dietary at which he arrives is 4s. 4d. per week for a man. It is hardly necessary to add that his calculations are based on pre-war prices. Then he goes into the question of rent, clothing, etc., and eventually arrives at the following items for the family of five (still reckoning on prices as they ruled in July, 1914):—

	s.	d.
Food	15	1
Rent	5	0
Clothing	5	0
Fuel	2	6
House and personal sundries	6	2
Total	35	3

"To this he adds what he admits to be a hypothetical figure of 25 per cent. to represent the difference between pre-war and after war cost of living, and so arrives at a minimum after-war wage of 44s., below which it would be impossible to live in conditions approaching decency."

Malheson Lang, who was in Hongkong with a Bandman Touring Company a few years ago, is doing such business with "The Purple Mask" at the Princes Theatre, Shaftesbury avenue, says the *Weekly Dispatch*, that there is no saying when C. B. Cochran, who let him the house, can get in there to rehearse and put on his new nautical revue by Seymour Hicks and Arthur Shirley, music by Herman Darewski, called "Jolly Jack Tar."

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

WHY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are pleased when we state that it cures quickly and pleasantly, from any cause, and that it contains nothing injurious or objectionable. For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER AND OUTFITTER.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK:—

Ford Touring Cars	$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7-9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 2½ H.P. outboard	150
Caille Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P.	2,400
Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
Royal Typewriters	140-180
Air Compressors	84

Tools for metal working and Repairs, Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories.
Jeye's Fluid ... (gall. tin) 2.50
Motor Boats built to any design from 450

The Aristocracy of Motor Service
AT
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Department.
No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Telephone 2847

"SCOTT'S EMULSION!"
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN
$1.50 PER BOT. Medium Size $1.50 PER BOT.
THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT is a Substantial Life Policy.
We shall be pleased to quote Rates and Plans.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
Powell's Building,
P. M. WELLER, Manager. 12, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT.
ZAL
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.
SOLE AGENTS—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

—Public Auction—

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

THIS Department will be entirely CLOSED on XMAS and NEW YEAR Days. It will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. till NOON on the 26th December and 2nd January.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

APPEAL FOR INCREASED WAGES.

THE CAULKER EMPLOYEES of Hongkong, owing to the Great Increase in the cost of living, respectfully appeal to Owners of Shipbuilding Yards and Employers to kindly increase their wages by 10 cents per head per day, from January 1st, 1919.

FOUND.

FOUND.—In Kowloon a longhaired Black & White DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743. Owner can have same by applying at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the above Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meet- of the Company held on the 11th day of December 1918 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the pupose of such winding up at a remuneration of one hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918) Ltd. of the other part be approved and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when Incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

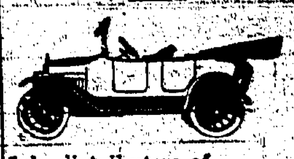
Dated this 12th day of December, 1918.

(SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 16, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



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MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

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XMAS GIFTS.

KODAKS

of every description.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vœux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS FOR OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to avoid disappointment.

Birds supplied alive or killed and dressed as required.

BUY YOUR

CHRISTMAS TOYS

AT

GRACA & CO.

Lotto,
Erector,
Stockings,
Tinkertoys,
Xmas Baskets,
Picture Books,
Zag Zaw Puzzle,
Animal Kut-ups,
Problem Builder,
Grasshopper Tennis,
Popular price Dolls,
and many other suitable Gifts.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET
Opposite Gloucester Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

IDEAL XMAS GIFTS:—

CIGARS:

GOLOFINA PERFECTOS

$5.00 per box of 25.

CIGARETTES:

COMMANDER VIRGINIA

$1.00 per tin of 50.

TOBACCO:

GARRICK MIXTURE

$1.60 per ¼lb. tin.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE END OF KAISERISM.

A correspondent of an ingenious turn of mind sends the following acrostic to the "Straits Times":—

Now dies the reign of—
Kultur,
Autocracy,
Inhumanity,
Savagery,
Enslavement,
Ruthlessness,
Insecurity,
Spying,
Militarism.

THE HARVEST.

Ungarnered grain lies in the field—
A generous, overflowing yield
Of precious food;
Unceasing rain and bitter hail
Destroy the corn, deny the flail
And rob our good.

O Nature, what capricious whim
Heaped golden hope above the brim,
Then, in a trice,
With wayward jest beyond our ken,
Full half the gift you promised men
Bestowed on mice?

Sadly we learn from this you do
That men and mice are one to you,
And bate our pride;
Since in your all embracing plan
Mouse takes his place with brother man—
Just side by side.

—Eden Phillpotts.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

In "The British-Australasian" announcement has appeared of the death by enemy action, on September 16, of Mr. S. W. Cartwright, of Eastnor, Cole Park, Twickenham, who was on his way to India when his steamer was sunk by a German submarine, a few days out from London. Mr. Cartwright's whole business career was spent with Edward Lloyd, Ltd., Salisbury Court, Fleet-street. For over 30 years he acted as Foreign Representative in their export branch, visiting Egypt, India, Straits Settlements, China and Japan yearly, besides occasional visits to Australia, South Africa, South America, Canada, the United States and elsewhere, and must have covered over 500,000 miles in his many journeys. Last year Mr. Cartwright spent several months in Australia and New Zealand. He was well known and deservedly popular, not only among the newspapers and paper dealing firms in these countries, but with people in other branches of business. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and was at years of age, [illegible]

A MYSTERIOUS LAKE.

The riddle of Baikal, in Central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals, as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few molluscs of apparently marine forms.

A PARSON REPROVED.

When the Rev. F. W. Nugent, of Balham, was summoned at the South-Western Police Court for alleged neglect of house property, one of the tenants said that when he complained to Nugent of the dampness to the walls, the answer he got was that it was due to "an act of God." The magistrate told Nugent he was bound to keep his houses in order, and added: It is perfectly monstrous and I am amazed that a man of your profession should keep property in this condition. You are fined £5 with one guinea costs, and if you do not have the work done in six weeks from now I will fine you £50. Nugent: You may as well send me to prison now, for I can't pay. Mr. Bankes: Why don't you behave as a Christian? Do unto others as you expect to be done by. Time to pay was given.

"MOTHER OF THE NAVY."

Miss Agnes Weston, well known as "the Sailors' Friend" and "the Mother of the Navy," died on Oct. 23rd at the Royal Sailors' Rest, Devonport, at the age of 78.

She had been working among sailors for 44 years, beginning by writing letters of good counsel to them on their way to foreign stations. Her monthly letter soon became a regular institution, and had to be printed and afterwards sent all over the world and read by all ranks. Afterwards Miss Weston founded the Royal Naval Temperance Society, a branch of which was established in nearly every ship in the Navy.

In 1874, at the request of the lower deck men, Miss Weston opened a small house at Devonport, where they were provided with beds and meals without the temptation of the public-house. This was the origin of the Royal Sailors' Rests in the great naval ports. During the last three years these have provided beds for 1,295,000 naval men and meals for [illegible], at an average cost of 8d. per head. Queen Victoria took a great interest in the early days of the work, and the Royal family have ever been [illegible]

WANTED—30,000 TEACHERS.

President Wilson has authorized the establishment by the United States Bureau of Education of a teachers' agency, to be known as a School Board Service Section, to meet the shortage of instructors in schools and colleges, estimated as reaching 30,000.

OFFICE BOYS' ULTIMATUM.

Messenger boys in the Government offices threaten to go on strike. They do not want more money. They ask for security in the future.

Many of them at the ages of 14 and 15 undertook their jobs on the formation of the new departments with a view to securing clerkships, and they have since been studying in their leisure hours shorthand and typewriting to qualify for promotion. While many messenger girls have been given clerkships, the boys, it is said, have been told that these positions are not open to them.

Some of the boys declared that they intended to combine like men in their own interest. "We will even strike," said one lad, "to bring home to the Government the fact that they cannot play with us and our future. We are doing important work, and we are not going to continue under the present terms. If we do we may have women forewomen over us, and we are not going to submit to petticoat government."

AUSTRALIAN DEMAND.

At Gravesend towards the end of October the Australian premier, Mr. Hughes, said he wanted to say quite plainly, on behalf of Australians what they were determined should be done with regard to their heritage in the Pacific. When the day came that peace was declared, as they had fought for Britain and the Allies, to secure liberty and safety, so they expected that Britain and the Allies should stand by Australia in all things necessary to ensure her safety. While they prided themselves on being a part of the Empire, they were to all intents and purposes an independent nation. They now held a part of the Pacific which but yesterday was held by Germany, but which if they had any voice in the matter, and also, he hoped, if the British people had any voice in the matter, would not be held by Germany after this war. They was a scattered community of five million people that had a great heritage and would keep it in the same spirit and [illegible]

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

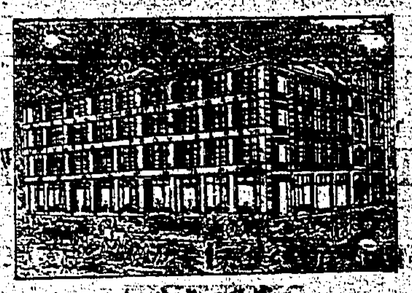
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur and Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG.

The Wing On Co. Ltd. 永安有限公司

辦辦球貨



UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.

Address: DES VŒUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198

WE JUST RECEIVED A GREAT XMAS STOCK—

TOYS,
BEST ASSORTED CHOCOLATES,
XMAS CAKES, etc., etc.

We invite your inspection and kind orders.

BLUE BIRD.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART.
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

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J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

100, HOUSE STREET.

[illegible]

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

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Telegraphic Address
"MERIOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)
ON
FRIDAY,
the 20th Dec., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A number of lots of
TINNED PROVISIONS,
Comprising:—
Soups, Pickles, Honey, Cheese, &c.
And
A few good Hams, (Pine Apple Brand).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
FRIDAY,
the 20th December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
Valuable Gold and Diamond Jewellery.
(Balance of Consignment from London), including:—
A Lady's Hair Ornament (Crescent and Star set with 42 brillionts), two 15-kt. Gold Marquis Diamond Rings, one fine quality 18kt. Gipsy Ring.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 16, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
SATURDAY,
the 21st December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS, &c., &c.,
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEFOO, to sell by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 23rd December, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
A valuable consignment of
TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c., &c.

These articles are of exceptional value equal to the best convent work, being made of high class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread embroideries,
Comprising:—
Double Bedspread of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish linen Tea Cloths and Tea Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosaic work, only produced by this firm. Exceptional quality Ladies Underwear, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long cloth Night Dresses, (Empire and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoat Flounces hand embroidered, fine voile and lawn Blouses, Collars, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th December 1918.

FRENCH LESSONS

M. MOUSSEMAN
(B. Matriculat Paris) 9942

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co. to sell by Public Auction,
at their premises Hung-hom,
The Whole of Valuable Plant &c., &c.
contained thereon,
Large Galvanized Iron Buildings, Stock and Machine Tools,
comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and shafting, Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Wincher, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Munts & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Date of Sale will be published later.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 11th, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE
(Eighteen Stops).
With Sixty-one Rolls of Music.
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 942

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

TO-LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918 803

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
24A Des Vœux Road Central
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14 D'ACUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

HURRY UP

HE missed the train though putting off to the last minute. Don't you miss the *War Bond Drawing* through the same cause.

Going for a home trip are you? Well, any of the first six prizes will ensure a most enjoyable one.

The winning number may be a high one. Buy it before another gets it.

If all the tickets are sold one prize alone will be about £4,000. It's worth an effort.

The last winning number was 11 820. The next one might be 40,000. You'd be sorry if you just missed it.

Celebrate Victory. Buy another ticket; you'll never see another Victory like it.

BUY
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING TICKETS
and
BUY NOW
$5 a ticket. On sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels & Stores.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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BUICK MOTOR CARS.

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EACH YEAR THE PRODUCTION OF BUICK CARS HAS BEEN LARGELY INCREASED AND YET THE DEMAND FOR THE CARS HAS ALWAYS EXCEEDED THE SUPPLY.

ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION BUICK OWNERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR CARS. WHEN THEY PURCHASED THE BUICK THEY OBTAINED THE UTMOST IN MOTOR VALUE & PERFORMANCE.

WHEN BETTER CARS ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM.

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HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per share for account 1918 will be payable on SATURDAY, the 30th December, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1918, to SATURDAY, 28th December, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & GOY,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1918.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Register of Shareholders will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of December, 1918, to the 31st day of December, 1918, both days INCLUSIVE.

The rights to shares in the new company will accrue to the Shareholders who are on the Register on the 30th day of December, 1918.

All intending TRANSFERS should be lodged on or before the 21st December, 1918.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

CHINA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

INTERVIEW WITH CHINESE MINISTER.

The Globe of Oct. 10 said: President Hsu Shih Chang takes over the reins of government in China as head of that mighty Republic in the Far East. The event may have far-reaching consequences in the West, for the new President—as soon as he has succeeded in adjusting the existing differences of opinion between the North and the South as to the particular form of Republican Government that is to be adopted—intends to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Entente, and hopes to see important trade developments with this country on the termination of the war.

An authoritative statement as to the present position in the Far East was courteously afforded to *The Globe* by his Excellency, Sao Ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister.

"The new President," said His Excellency, "has had considerable experience in administration, and is making great efforts to bring the North and the South together, and there are indications that he will be successful. He has already had several conferences on the subject, and the whole question is to be thrashed out between the leaders of the North and South. China is different from European countries, and cannot adopt Western methods wholesale; she must adopt those which are most suitable to her people. President Hsu's policy, on its main lines, will follow the enlightened policy of the late President Yuan Shih Kai, modified and improved in the light of his experience. The late President's sympathy with the Entente, and particularly his friendship for this country, were well known, and his feelings are warmly shared by the new President."

In response to a question from *The Globe's* representative as to the hints which have been thrown out concerning China's harbouring intentions of self-aggrandisement, which might be hostile to our interests, his Excellency replied: "The Chinese people are a peace-loving people, and all they desire is the peaceful progress of their own country. In developing her own resources she will have to invite foreign capital and the assistance of foreign experts. So far British investments in China are the largest, and among the foreign experts China engages there are more persons of British nationality than of any other country. Of Chinese trade, Britain has the largest share. So that there is a great community of interests between China and Great Britain; and it is not only my hope and wish, but it is also the hope and wish of all enlightened Chinese that Great Britain shall continue to play a very important role in the Far East. We shall welcome her capitalists, her merchants, and her technical advisers."

Turning to the part China has played in the war, the Minister said that his country had done a great deal more than the people of this country perhaps realised. Very few people knew that more than 100,000 Chinese had been working behind the lines with the Allied Armies in France. A large number of Chinese had also joined the British, French, and American Armies. "My own brother-in-law," said the Minister, "who was a graduate at Purdue University in the United States, joined as a private in the American Army. Many Chinese students from the States have joined for the Y.M.C.A. work with the British Labour Corps in France."

A large number of Chinese sailors have been working on British merchantmen and helping to bring food to this country. Every month a number of these brave sailors have sacrificed their lives for the common cause.

China, together, he will devote all his energies to the Allied cause and the drawing closer together of the East and West after the war. The return of such a large number of Chinese who are now with the Allied Armies in Europe, is of itself bound to bring about a better understanding between East and West.

The work being done by the Chinese Labour Corps, the Minister said, at and behind the front is highly valued, and both the British authorities and the Chinese labourers themselves are mutually satisfied. There are numbers of skilled mechanics among them, and the tanks' repairing shop alone contain a large number of Chinese. The value of their services to the Allied cause has admittedly been very great.

As a record of which we may well be proud, his Excellency mentioned that of the 100,000 Chinese, who have been brought over by British ships from China to France, not a single shipload had been lost.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough"—but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
the most preparations made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. Of all Chemists.
Price $1.25 and $2.25

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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. | CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. | 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., *General Managers.*

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CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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Arrangements for Special Occasions

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1230.
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Cable address: "HINGWAH."

SENNET FRERES.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.
Just to Hand:—
A Large Assortment of:—
XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.
Call and inspect them.
Agents for:—OMEGA WATCHES.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
$10 PER MONTH.
ROBINSON'S

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with patent double lock crown, a complete circle of steel, indeed of all the best place as in other bicycles. Immensely strong, it is the most reliable, important part.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER.
ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd.
Nottingham, England.

HIGH CLASS
CONFECTIONERY
CHOCOLATES
A Fine Variety of Delicious Confections
CHESNEYS EXQUISITE CHOCOLATES
The "BENDOLLER GIRL"
Assorted Chocolates Nuts and Fruits with Cream.
"BENDOLLER" CHOCOLATES "MAISIE"
CHOCOLATES "GOLDEN GATE" CHOCOLATES.
PURE SUGAR
CONFECTIONERY
of the Finest Quality
BUTTER SCOTCH BALLS, OPERA MINTS, ASSORTED SATINES, SPECIAL SATINETTES, GOLDEN KISSES, RAINBOW BALLS.
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.
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OUR
GRAND XMAS
BAZAAR
is a
demonstration of
BRITISH and FRENCH
TOYS.
Motor Cars, Bicycles, Rocking Horses, Scooters, Dolls, Books, Toys and Games of every description.
CRACKERS.
For the convenience of our Customers, our Store will be open on SATURDAY afternoon, the 21st instant.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1918.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

From time to time protests have been made in the local press against the persistent cruelty inflicted upon animals by the Chinese. Up to the present the Government has done nothing in the matter, perhaps because of the difficulty of getting European Inspectors for the work. Now that the war is ended we strongly urge the Government to appoint Inspectors on R.S.P.C.A. lines to deal with the numerous cases of cruelty, and they could be attached to the Police Department. It is not sure but what an additional Magistrate would not be required for a time to hear the cases. It is a common sight to see acts of cruelty in the streets, and these are permitted to be practically unchecked. Frequently, daily, Chinese carrying chickens, pigeons, etc., suspended by the wings, which are tied back, can be seen with the poor things in great pain. The other day a Chinese was carrying two ducks in this fashion in Queen's Road. Having a fairly long piece of rattan from which the ducks were suspended he permitted them to touch the ground occasionally. But this was no act of kindness on the part of the Chinaman but because he very cruelly dropped them hard on the ground every now and then. All kinds of poultry, pigs, cattle, in fact all animals are cruelly ill-treated. The uneducated Chinese knows no other code in his dealings with animals. Even dogs, the most faithful of animals, are to be seen tied up on verandahs on a foot or two of lead, whining pitifully, and seemingly never released, to say nothing of their receiving any care. Cats tied up to blocks at [illegible] they can only pull the wood a few yards with great difficulty) is another practice in Chinese houses. There is ample for work for the R.S.P.C.A. [illegible] years.

We hope [illegible] of cruelty that is likely to be a [illegible] rent to the Government moving in the matter. In Shanghai there is a thriving Society. Every week cases are brought to Court and the offenders mulcted in fines. It is believed that the Government hesitated before appointing a Traffic Inspector here on the grounds of expense, whereas it has proved that, besides being a public benefactor, the appointment provides a continuous source of revenue for the Government. There is a moribund branch of the R.S.P.C.A. in the Colony, but it lacks voluntary support, and slumbers in the desk of a local gentleman. Besides work of this kind should be done by the Government and not left to private individuals, there is far too much to be done to be carried out by persons having other work to do. Everyone knows the time involved in "making a case" and then there is attendance at court when the case comes on. Properly appointed Inspectors could do these cases from beginning to end.

Perhaps one of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council will give this matter his attention. It badly needs bringing to the official notice of the Government.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

It has been easy for some people to denounce all strikers. Sometimes, during the war, denunciations may have been in order. It was otherwise with the recent strike of cotton workers. The appeal of Sir A. STANLEY, M.P., indicated, and the subsequent award of a big increase proved, that these people, who had done very good work at a critical time, had received less consideration than any other branch of industry. It was not until the first week of December had expired that, despairing of a fair adjustment otherwise, the operatives came out. In common with others they were faced with a much higher cost of living. But this was far from being all their trouble. The Cotton Control Board (a war time institution) had considerably reduced the number of spindles. Mills (including Ang Lees and [illegible]) were allowed to [illegible] only 55 per cent. of their spindles for fifty hours each week. Looms were reduced to sixty per cent. for 55 hours per week. Being mostly on a piece-work basis of pay, the operatives not only lost the benefit of the advances that had been made to them, when wages all round were being increased; but they were actually worse off. This was admitted by the Cotton Tribunal, which went so far as to say that by comparison with other trades they were bearing "a disproportional share of the burdens arising from the increased prices." On the other hand, there can be very little doubt that the employers were making large profits, even considering the enhanced cost of material; and it seems by way of a commentary on the persistence of a less noble aspect of human nature than is consistent with the ideals born of this war, that a Member of Parliament should feel obliged to beg them to be reasonable. Meanwhile the workers have, probably in part a result of that appeal, been awarded an increase of fifty per cent. by arbitration. This should tide them over until the expected increase of shipping permits of the greater import of raw material, when we may expect the mills of Lancashire once more to make the prosperous hum that shows them working to full capacity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

During the twenty-four hours ending Dec. 18, there was one case of enteric fever (Chinese) in the City of Victoria.

A sign of the times is the repainting of all the B. I. boats in the harbour at Singapore.

A local hotel joke runs thus: "Any soup on the menu, boy?" asked a diner. "There was, Sir, but I wiped it off."

Sir Hubert Parry, the composer, died on Oct. 7th at Rustington, near Worthing. He was born on February 27, 1848.

Mr. L. N. Leefe left by the s.s. *Shinyo Maru* to-day for home. A large number of local residents assembled to see him off at Blake Pier.

Harry Lauder, aged 48, was not the only music-hall artist doing splendid propaganda work who was called up. Bransby Williams, aged 49, received his papers.

The American Consul General has received information from Washington to the effect that import restrictions on the shipment of honey and animal hair to the United States have been removed.

It is a welcome sight to see two C. P. R. boats viz. the *Empress of Japan* and the *Monteagle* once more in our harbour and as Mr. Wallace, the local agent said this morning, "We are flying the Canadian flag and that of the Company to let folks know that once again two of our ships are in the harbour."

Second Lieutenant Henry Deacon Ritchie, Coldstream Guards, who died from wounds on Sept. 27, was the elder son of the late H. A. Ritchie, and of Mrs. Ritchie of Cattishall Rough, Godalming. He was born in November, 1898, in Hongkong.

The candidate opposing the Prime Minister in the election at home is Mr. Austin Harrison, a journalist who has been Editor of the *English Review* since 1910. Mr. Lloyd George's rival, in addition to being an old Harrow boy, was subsequently privately educated at the Universities of Lausanne, Marburg and Berlin.

The King heard with deep regret of the death from gunshot wounds at a hospital in France of Chaplain Theodore Bailey Hardy, whom he decorated with the V.C. during his visit to France last August. Mr. Hardy, who had won the M.C. and the D.S.O. before he gained the V.C., was over 50 years of age.

The doctors at Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, recently decided that a transfusion of blood was necessary to save the life of Private Girling, severely wounded in France. His brother, Leonard Girling, a young engineer employed at Woolwich Arsenal, offered himself. The operation was performed and the soldier is recovering, but Leonard Girling has died as the result of his sacrifice.

It is a serious mistake, Lord Milner thinks, to imagine that the German people are in love with militarism. They have submitted to it partly from security, partly owing to the glamour of its hitherto unbroken success. But especially of late years, until it was submerged by the war there was a rising tide of revolt against the Junker and the Jackboot. If it wasn't true when he said it, it probably is now.

Major Henry Kerwick, M.P., who has represented the Mid-Surrey Division in Parliament since his defeat of his predecessor, Dr. Macnamara, to the Unionist Association for the newly created Epsom Division of Surrey, that he will not seek re-election. Major Kerwick finds that he is unable to devote the time which he considers necessary to the duties of a Member of Parliament owing to his business engagements in the capacity of Vice-Chairman for the Mission of Danish Trade [illegible] in London, the [illegible] prolonged absence from England on this terrible job is the reason.

HONGKONG'S CONSTITUTION.

COMING PUBLIC MEETING.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

These resolutions are to be moved at a Public Meeting to be held at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Thursday, 9th January next, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will preside.

That this public meeting of Hongkong residents whilst affirming its unswerving loyalty to the Crown and Empire is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency the Governor relative to the mode of selection of members of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to secure:—

Firstly:—That as regards all the Unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.

Secondly:—That the number of Unofficial members shall be increased from six to eight.

Thirdly:—That number of official members shall be reduced from eight to seven.

Fourthly:—That of the six elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects),

Two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

One by the Justices of the Peace and Three (one of whom shall be of Portuguese race) by the Sanitary Board Electorate composed of Jurymen and persons qualified for but exempt from Jury service,

and in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed this Meeting——requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

An armed robbery was attempted by four Chinese on the house of a Chinese contractor situated in a cement works enclosure.

Cheung Hing Wan, the contractor, reported that at 7.45 last evening four men entered his house by the back-door, and threatened him with revolvers. They demanded the key of his safe, and on the pretext of finding it, the contractor gained time for his wife to attract the attention of their son who was outside the house. The latter blew his whistle, and the robbers, hearing it, took alarm and fled from the house without stopping to rifle it.

JAPANESE NURSE ROBBED.

While a Japanese nurse employed at the Peak Hospital was yesterday walking along the footpath leading from Bowen Road to May Road, a Chinese man came up behind her, and seizing her, tried to snatch a gold necklace she was wearing. The nurse resisted, and a struggle ensued, in which the nurse was thrown to the ground. She received several blows from the ruffian on her head and arms. He finally succeeded in wresting a hand-bag from her grasp, and ran off. The nurse estimated her loss at $14.80, $2 of which was money contained in a purse in the hand-bag.

CRICKET.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB V. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, C. Brown, F. J. de Romo, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, Major W. P. Hammond, M. M. Maas, F. Sutton, E. R. Thomas, and E. P. Thursfield.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Denis Fuller is progressing satisfactorily.

Entries for the Canton Poultry Show close on Saturday the 21st. As already announced, birds entered for show will be taken to and from Canton free of charge.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, Messrs. Komor and Komor are exhibiting for one week only, the latest Paris, London and New York models of ladies hats, dresses, negligees and coats. Also a small but choice collection of black opals.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a whist drive last night. The prize winners were: Ladies, 1st Mrs. Windebank; 2nd Mrs. Goodall; 3rd Mrs. Bowers. Gentlemen, 1st Mr. Lancaster; 2nd Mr. Allan; 3rd Mr. Woodman.

The death is announced at Bangkok of Mr. Joseph Gilles Berandes who went to Siam some twenty-five years ago, having lived in the earlier part of his career in the East in Indo-China, Hongkong, Java and Manila. He leaves a widow and four sons and one daughter. The sons are all in service with the French army on the western front in France and one has been wounded.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court this morning, the hearing was continued in the Pennington Street murder case which occupied his Lordship's attention the whole of yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Deputy Superintendent, Victoria Gaol, said the prisoners were kept in separate cells but had opportunity of speaking to one another; they were exercised together and went together to the reception room.

A Chinese interpreter having deposed that he interpreted the prisoners' statements from the Kwangsi to the Cantonese dialect to the sergeant interpreter who wrote it down, he was cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin. He said it was very quiet on the night in question. There was no commotion at No. 2 Police Station. If the night in question was that following the day on which the Colony received the news of the armistice, he (witness) was not aware of that fact. He did not know that the Inspector in charge of No. 2 Police Station was suspended on that night and another man put in charge.

The sergeant interpreter bore out the last witness' statement as to the interpreting and the taking down of the prisoners' statements, and in answer to Mr. Jenkin said he could not remember if the night in question was that following the receiving of the news of the armistice in the Colony. Witness was not in a hurry to get away from the station. He had to be on duty all night and could not leave the station until 10 o'clock the following morning. Witness admitted that owing to certain happenings on that night, the inspector in charge was suspended and Sergt. Cockle took charge.

By the Attorney-General: Sergt. Cockle had been attached to the No. 2 Station for some weeks; he did not come specially to take charge. What witness meant when he said Sergt. Cockle "came down to take charge," was that the Sergeant was already in the Station and merely took charge on the suspension of the Inspector.

Sergt. Cockle recalled, said no money was found on the deceased, and, in reply to Mr. Jenkin, said Sergt. Blackman was put in charge of the Station after the suspension of the Inspector.

Wong Keng Kee, clerk and interpreter at the Magistracy, said he occasionally interpreted in the Shanghai, Fukien, Amoy, Chiuchow and Mandarin dialects. He did not speak Kwangsi but understood 60 or 70 per cent. of that dialect. He interpreted the charges to the prisoners at the Magistracy on November 12. He could remember what they said in reply to the charges.

Mr. Kemp: What did they say?

Mr. Jenkin: I object to that, my Lord. The learned Attorney-General would have to ask the witness many more questions before he comes to that.

After some argument, his Lordship expressed the opinion that he could not agree with Mr. Kemp and could not allow the question to be answered.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

After all three accused had said they had nothing to add to the statements they had made at the Magistracy, both Mr. Bellios and Mr. Jenkin addressed the jury and laid stress on the fact that the whole case for the prosecution was based on the evidence of a mere child, the only eye-witness of the murder, and this witness said she saw three men fighting, but there was no identification. All she said was "I saw hands moving but saw no faces."

Mr. Jenkin also informed the jury that in Courts, confessions alleged to have been made by prisoners were not taken as conclusive proof of guilt and the presiding judges in many murder cases have warned the jury against too easy acceptance of confessions. Counsel for No. 1 and 2 accused reminded the jury of the responsibility they assumed when condemning a man to death, and suggested that they could only do this when there was not the slightest doubt of guilt; but, said Counsel, where there is the slightest doubt as to whether the prisoners were the actual murderers, he submitted, and he thought his Lordship would bear him out in that point, the accused had to be given the benefit of that doubt.

The Attorney-General replied giving as a reason for the accused not trying to escape, the fact that they were strangers and did not have enough between them to escape from the Colony either by boat or by train or to pay anyone to hide them. Besides, said Counsel, there was the language difficulty. As accused could not speak the Cantonese dialect, it would bring suspicion upon them had they tried. Counsel said the fact that the accused did not run away although they had ample time, did not establish their innocence. They had been many murderers who did not run away after committing murder. Counsel submitted that it depended on the circumstances under which the murder was committed whether or not the culprit should run away. In this case, the accused could not run away, having no money or friends to help them; neither could they have carried a dead body into the street in broad day light. Therefore, they thought, that if someone lay in bed with the deceased, they would give the impression that both were sleeping and that nothing out of the way had occurred. They had underlined on the possibility that the principal tenant's wife would enter the cubicle and pull down the blankets. The accused had hoped to gain time by putting the people in the house off the scent. Therefore in the view which it took of the evidence of escape, that unfortunately for them, the principal tenant's wife discovered the plot and brought in the police.

THE MAGISTRACY.

YEUNG, THE GUNMAN.

Yeung Hong Chinese, a citizen of the United States, was tried by Mr. Melbourne, to-day, for unlawful possession of firearms. The defendant, in pleading his own case, in English, stated that the Colt revolver had been in his possession in the United States for several years, where he had kept it in his store as protection against robbers. Upon returning to Hongkong about eight months ago, he brought the revolver with him, and failed to get a permit to keep it, being unaware that one was required.

Mr. Melbourne ordered a $50 fine and confiscation of the weapon.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.

Charged with having snatched a purse, containing $2, from the pocket of an old man on Concession Street yesterday afternoon, Cheng Cheuk Yee, a boy of about twelve, was arraigned before Mr. Melbourne this morning. He denied the allegation, claiming that he picked the purse up from the ground. Upon the testimony of a constable who witnessed the deed, prisoner was sentenced to one month imprisonment and 12 strokes of the birch.

A DANGEROUS PERSON.

Lei Chiu, Chinese, was charged with possession of house-breaking implements and returning from banishment from the colony before expiration of term. He was found in Queen's Road at 4 o'clock this morning, with two skeleton keys, one "jimmy" and a pocket lantern. Accused has been banished from the colony on three separate occasions, the last time for life. Because of the absence of some necessary witnesses, his case was remanded until the 24th instant.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM TAIKOO SUGAR REFINERY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning a Chinese man and woman were charged with the larceny of 1 ton 2 cwt. of coal, worth $30, belonging to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

The two defendants with another man not in custody were found sleeping in their junk which they moored at the Wanchai coal anchorage, at 3 a.m. yesterday morning. They woke up on hearing the Police launch approach, and in spite of several warning shots from the launch, tried to get away in their boat. The male defendant jumped into the water to make his escape by swimming ashore but Sergeant Bond, who was in the Police launch, jumped into the water after him and hauled him into the launch.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendants, applied for a remand. As to bail, Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that he had consulted with the C.S.P. as regards the male defendant, and as there might be another charge preferred against him, he suggested bail of $500 for him instead of $250, as was at first suggested for each defendant. Bail was accordingly fixed at $500 for the man and $250 for the woman, the case being remanded until to-morrow.

OPIUM CASES.

In a case before Mr. J. R. Wood in which Li Lun was charged with being in possession of four taels of opium dross, being two taels in excess of the quantity allowed, Sergeant Blackman, who prosecuted, said he went to defendant's place at No. 27, Amoy Street, by virtue of a search-warrant, and on a bed he found the opium done up in packages. He arrested the man and brought him to the Station.

The man in Court said the opium was given to him by his *joki* who occupied the bedspace.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendant, said he was instructed by Mr. Agassiz to apply for a remand. The case was accordingly remanded, bail being allowed at $100.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared also to represent another Chinese who was arrested in Pottinger Street with 7¼ lbs. of raw opium on his person, and pleaded guilty. The man was fined $500 with an alternative of three months' hard labour, the opium being confiscated.

A LIGHT-FINGERED THIEF.

Whilst a Chinese merchant was talking with the Chief Officer of a Japanese steamer, a Chinese came up behind him and succeeded in extracting his purse from his pocket without attracting his attention. This incident was witnessed by an Indian constable, who promptly collared the thief. Mr. J. H. Wood, before whom the thief was tried this morning, sentenced him to three months' hard labour with four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

THE MAGISTRACY.

MAKING A GARDEN.

A Chinese gardener employed by Mrs. R. M. Dyer was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, with cutting down a tree on Crown land.

At the previous hearing the gardener made a statement to the effect that was ordered by Mrs. R. M. Dyer to make a garden for the house, or as to carry out this order he had to cut down the tree which was standing near Craigmin Road, and as it subsequently transpired, on Crown land. Following this statement a discussion arose as to whether Mrs. Dyer or her gardener should be held responsible for the cutting down of the tree. The hearing was held over until this morning for the presence of Mrs. Dyer and Mr. W. J. Tutcher, the superintendent of Forestry. Mr. Tutcher was present this morning, and in reply to his Worship, said he had not received information from any one of the ground being leased for garden purposes. He would proceed with the case as the Magistrate thought fit.

The gardener was found guilty of the charge and fined $10.

ROBBING A BABY.

At 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon while a Chinese woman was buying vegetables in Wing Fong Street, a Chinese came up to her, and, drawing a knife, cut the string, which attached a gold mounted rattan bangle to the wrist of her two year old baby. The woman gave chase and the culprit ran along Queen's Road, into the arms of an Indian constable. The fugitive made a desperate attempt to free himself, drawing his knife and stabbing the constable with it. The constable had an exciting time in retaining his hold on his struggling captive and resisting attempts made by the latter's friends to rescue him. At last the man was taken to the Police Station and this morning he appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, who found him guilty and sentenced him to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Mrs. Jorge, a Portuguese lady, hung some linen out to dry in her garden at Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A small Chinese boy, who was engaged in picking up tennis balls, took down two pieces of lace from the clothes line. He then jumped over the gate, and bolted. Mr. Jorge who witnessed the theft from the verandah of her house, gave hue and cry, and the young rogue was arrested in Chatham Road by a Chinese Police Reservist. The boy was this morning ordered by Mr. J. R. Wood to receive 10 strokes of the birch.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

AN ADDITIONAL COMPETITION.

In addition to the events contained in the programme already published, there will be an individual competition, open to second and third class shots only—the conditions to be the same as for the Commandant's Competition. There will be no entrance fee for this event, entries for which should be sent in to the Honorary Secretary not later than noon on Saturday, 21st December.

Competitors requiring tiffin on the Range (King's Park) on 28th or 29th December are requested to send their names to the Hon. Secretary not later than noon on Monday, 23rd December.

Competitors are reminded that ammunition will not be obtainable on the Range.

PALACE HOTEL.

BILLIARD HANDICAP.

Last night a large crowd assembled at the Palace Hotel to witness the game between L. Goodman and C. Harris. Both players were back markers owing [illegible] and Goodman whose reputation as a cleaner is rapidly becoming known was expected to show some good Billiards. Both players were in good form for some time, breaks of 23, 26, 25, 24, and several other double figures being made, coming from both players. Later Goodman began to forge ahead and Harris, though playing a good game, failed to keep pace. Goodman finally run out the winner by 113, the final scores being:—Goodman, 230; Harris, 197.

To-night another exciting game should be forthcoming. Mr. Green owes 200 meaning Mr. Vas owes 100; play to commence at 9 p.m.

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

This is to be held in the grounds of St. Paul's College, Canton, on Jan. 4th. The show is being held for the benefit of the College Athletic Fund. Several well-known Hongkong poultry enthusiasts are exhibiting and there will be about [illegible] classes of fowls, including Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, [illegible] Rouen Ducks, Indian Runner Ducks, [illegible]

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OCCUPATION.

BRITISH CAVALRY AT COLOGNE.

LONDON, December 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent, with the British Army, telegraphing on December 13th, from Cologne, describes the British Cavalry crossing the Rhine as one of the most impressive ceremonies of the war. A guard of Lancers was drawn up on the left side of the Hohenzollern Bridge, and on the opposite side Generals Plumer and Jacobs and their staffs took up a position under the bronze equestrian statue of the Kaiser. For two hours, brigades of Lancers, Dragoon-guards, and Hussars, together with Artillery, armoured cars, and transport sections, flowed over the bridge at the saluting point. A band played, and as the first cavalry detachment swung past, the band struck up "Rule Britannia." The Union Jack was hoisted by the side of the statue.

GERMANS QUITE DOCILE.

"It was a magnificent spectacle, the men and horses being in perfect condition. Large crowds assembled to watch the procession, but no demonstrations were made. The absolute docility of the Germans in the presence of authority was strikingly demonstrated. Only a few military police regulated the crowd, who were told to keep on the pavement. Not one stepped off. Many of the spectators were demobilised German soldiers, still in uniform. They could not withhold their admiration of the splendid condition of our men and horses, for in the space of a few days they had witnessed the passage of two armies across the Rhine; one a defeated and the other a victorious army. The contrast must have been amazing.

A FINE SIGHT.

LONDON, December 17th.

French troops entered Wiesbaden on December 15th. A message from Cologne on December 13th says the British crossed the Rhine in force, passing over four bridges from nine in the morning till late in the afternoon. It was a most impressive spectacle. A crossing was simultaneously made at Bonn. Our cavalry has reached the limit of the zone of occupation around the bridge-heads.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

LIEBKNECHT LOSING.

LONDON, December 15th.

The political situation is quiet, but a movement favouring separation from Berlin grows. It seems invitable that Rhenish Prussia will separate.

Travellers from the interior state that great fear of Bolshevism prevails, therefore Herr Ebert and Herr Schiedemann are strongly supported everywhere, and the Liebknecht party is rapidly losing ground except in centres where unemployed and demobilised soldiers are gathering.

SOVIETS MEET.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

A Berlin message states that the Imperial Congress of Soviets opened in the Prussian Diet building. The tribune was draped and wreathed in red. Herr Ebert and other members of the Government were present.

Herr Ebert appealed for unity, and declared the Government must be regulated by the Soviets until the National Assembly had met.

The Soviet by a large majority decided to exclude Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Herr Liebknecht's followers angrily demonstrated outside the building, and threatened to overthrow the National Assembly.

LONDON, December 17th.

A message from Budapest states that the Government has interned General Mackensen. General Mackensen was recently reported to be in Berlin, so he apparently returned to Hungary.

A NEW GERMAN ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

Herr Ebert in a speech at Berlin said the economic and political situation was most serious. He protested against the very high Allied demands. He also announced the establishment of a new national defence army, which would protect the National Assembly.

INTERVIEW WITH HERR HASSE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The statement by Herr Hasse, cabled yesterday, having reference to a secret Crown Council at Potsdam, was made in the course of an interview with the Danish newspaper *Politiken*. The interviewer asked: Do the documents throw any light on the mysterious Crown Council of Potsdam? Herr Hasse replied that the whole question was doubtful.

Herr Hasse went on to declare that the present Government would not recognise the Reichstag. The German workers wanted a Socialist republic, but that could not be established immediately. Whatever its composition, the new National Assembly of the Germans would not be dissolved.

Regarding the Spartacus party, Herr Hasse said their power would grow only if the economic position became aggravated.

Speaking of the results of the war, Herr Hasse declared that Germany was now wholly impotent and in complete dependence upon the *Entente*. "We have no strength to renew the war; even a non-Socialist Government would not entertain that idea."

COAL STRIKE IN PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, December 17th.

A strike is spreading in the Ruhr coalfields, and 16,000 miners are now out. A serious coal shortage is threatened.

GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, December 16th.

General Smuts has sent a letter to the Premier resigning from the War Cabinet. He points out that the appointment was purely a war measure, the necessity for which ended with the conclusion of hostilities. The Premier has not yet replied.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

BOTH SUFFER HUN ANNOYANCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 16th.

A message received from Kieff says that counter-revolutionary troops co-operating with Germans have occupied that town. The Hetman abdicated and the Cabinet resigned.

From Berlin it is reported that Poland has severed relations with Germany on the ground that the Germans have been co-operating with the Bolsheviks and anti-Poles.

THE LISBON ASSASSINATION.

MURDERER NOT LYNCHED.

LISBON, December 16th.

It transpires that the President's assassin was not lynched, but he was badly injured. Before being arrested by the police, he fired a volley, killing three persons. His accomplice was a man named Jose Costa, a Democrat. On being arrested, he declared that several others, including high politicians, were implicated.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER WOUNDED.

LISBON, December 16th.

Senhor Antonio Paes, the brother of the murdered President, was wounded by a sabre in the confusion after the assassination.

It is believed the assassin belonged to the Young Republican League.

It is understood that Senhor Barbosa, the Minister of the Interior, will temporarily succeed President Paes.

The whole city continues agitated. Both Chambers have been summoned. There is a strict censorship of news.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

LISBON, December 17th.

Admiral Canton Castro, Minister of Marine, has been elected Provisional President of Portugal.

TURKEY.

A STATE OF CHAOS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 13th.

Unprecedented distress prevails here among the poor, owing to the extraordinarily high cost of living. Trade, commerce, and finance are at a complete standstill, the peasants refusing to accept paper money for their produce.

Rings formed by proteges of the late Government still possess large stocks of provisions, and unless the Government requisitions these, or unless fresh supplies arrive soon, no amelioration seems possible.

The Austro-German and Bulgarian diplomatic missions, with other prominent Austro-Germans, have departed in accordance with the terms of the armistice. The General opinion is that owing to the chaos prevailing, it is doubtful whether the Turks will be capable of carrying out the reorganisation of the country unaided.

YACHTING.

ANOTHER LIPTON CHALLENGE.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club has cabled on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton a challenge for the America Cup to the New York Yacht Club. The Shamrock IV. was laid up during wartime in a specially constructed shed at New York. It is believed to be in perfect condition.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CIVILIAN AIR TRAFFIC.

SERVICE TO INDIA PROMISED.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr. Handley Page, in an interview, stated that as soon as the embargo on civilian flying was removed he would start a flying service to India and the East for passengers and freights.

HOW CHANNEL WAS BLOCKED.

ANTI-SUBMARINE SECRETS REVEALED.

LONDON, December 13th.

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, in a speech, revealed a number of secrets by which the greatest successes against submarines had been achieved.

He explained that the barrage consisted of two lines, specially built of ships able to ride at anchor throughout the stiffest gale and provided with the most powerful searchlights. One line ran from Folkestone to Grimsney, and the second extended across the Channel and seven miles westward. The scores of drifters and small craft which patrolled the intervening interval of darkness were so thick that it was impossible for anything to pass on the surface. Underneath were masses of anti-submarine devices.

The duty of the patrol-craft was to attack and prevent submarines passing on the surface, to drive them down to hidden perils below, and to drop depth charges. The measures were so successful that by September 1918, the submarines gave up the Channel passage. There was definite enemy proof to this effect. Between January 1st and September 1918, the Flanders Submarine Flotilla lost 30 U-boats of which 17 were identified under the lighted barrage. There were many others which had not been located definitely.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC POSSIBLE.

MADRID, December 13th.

The Catalonian Deputies withdrew from the Chamber in a body and left for Barcelona. This ominous act means the revolt of the Catalans, whose demand for autonomy was one of the causes of the recent Ministerial crisis. It may possibly foreshadow the overthrow of the monarchy.

(Continued on Page 10.)

"CHILD LABOUR IN HONGKONG."

LECTURE BY MISS PITT.

(Continued.)

Under the auspices of the local branch of the C. E. M. S. a special meeting was held at St. Paul's College. Miss Pitt, of Fairlea School read a paper on Child Labour in Hongkong. Miss Pitt is to be congratulated on tackling such a difficult subject and one which so lends itself to controversy. It is interesting to note this is the first time that a lady has addressed the C. E. M. S. or that it has been thrown open to ladies. Dr. Earle presided at the lecture.

Miss Pitt arranged her subject, broadly, under five headings—child labour employed to carry heavy burdens to the higher levels; child labour in factories; child labour in the homes, otherwise "domestic servitude"; the insufficiency of schools and the need of bringing pressure to bear upon parents and guardians to send children to school. The lecturer only dealt briefly with the employment of children as daily labourers, remarking that it was excused on the ground that it was necessary for the children to contribute their share to meagre contents of the family coffers, and on the ground that mothers, when going out to work, could not leave their children to get into mischief in the streets or to run the risk of being kidnapped. With regard to the employment of children in factories Miss Pitt reminded those present that there was still no Factory legislation, no registration and no inspection except by the Sanitary Board. Commenting upon what had already been accomplished by Christian influence and by the Sanitary inspectors to prevent some of the evils that might arise, the lecturer spoke appreciatively of the readiness of owners and managers of establishments to receive and act upon the suggestions made for improving the welfare of their employees. While the hours were not long in all cases, from a Chinese point of view, nor the work particularly arduous in itself, nor dangerous, yet in some cases there was great need for reform. Miss Pitt admitted that the question of domestic servitude was a thorny and much disputed one. She fully admitted that in many instances the children in this state of domestic servitude were better cared for than they would be in their own homes, but at the same time she held the view that their position was by no means an ideal one. Many of the concubines in the Colony were drawn from this source and the conditions led to a considerable amount of kidnapping. Although the buying and selling of children was against the law of the Colony as part of the British Empire it was carried on. The "slave girl" was one result of the extreme poverty of the neighbouring province. Christianity was acting on Chinese public opinion and the time was ripe for definite action. The speaker did not advocate the immediate release of all the "slaves" and suggested that those who had undertaken the responsibilities involved should be made to carry them out. Respecting the lack of schools, Miss Pitt pointed out that the present school accommodation was not sufficient for a quarter of the children of school age. Nor, at present were parents able to pay school fees. The schools had to be opened by the Missions, by the Confucian Society and by the Tung Wah Hospital but there were not enough. The opening of more schools and compulsory attendance were the only remedies and industrial and technical training should be given. Poverty was in a large measure due to high rents and in many ways the problem of child labour was associated with overcrowding. To deal with the question thoroughly in its varied aspects the lecturer suggested (1) the appointment of a woman inspector of factories, (2) the framing of factory laws, (3) compulsory education, including industrial and technical for half of the day, (4) the establishment of more free schools and the provision of play-grounds where possible, (5) laws against re-selling children and for the registration of servants and (6) restricted immigration.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley supported several of the points made by the lecturer and contrasted the laws for child welfare in England with those in force in Hongkong, which he declared were a long way behind the times.

The Bishop of Victoria, in moving a vote of thanks to Miss Pitt, heartily congratulated the Men's Society on tackling such problems as those which had been so ably dealt with by the lecturer.

The vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

WHOOPING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotic or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe. For sale by all Chemists and Store keepers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LESSON FROM CHINA OF WHAT MAY BE DONE.

The late Gray, delivered, on 10th inst., an address on the subject of a League of Nations, in the course of which he noted what might be, amongst other matters, some of the work of such a League. For instance, his lordship stated that there are countries in the world, independent nations, more loosely organised, or, for one reason or another, incapable through their Governments of managing their affairs effectively from the point of view of those more highly-organised countries who wish to trade with them, and they want assistance in the shape of officials from the world highly-organised countries.

A great example of that is the Maritime Customs Service in China formed by the Chinese Government, under Sir Robert Hart, and worked as an international force, I believe, with comparatively the whole world in the interests of China and world trade generally. But there are other countries in the world where that sort of thing is even more needed, and it is very well in done, because the weaker country which needs it is afraid of admitting foreign officials for fear the foreign officials should come with political designs and interests. It is discouraged because individual countries are each jealous of one another getting a power in some of the more backward countries through officials. But if you had your League of Nations what was done for China in the form of an International Customs Service to the benefit of China and the whole world might be done with other countries. What has prevented it being done is the jealousy that strong States have of each other, and the fear of the weaker nation that it is going to admit political influence and sacrifice its independence.

MOTOR CRAFT IN AMOY HARBOUR.

In Amoy, writes Vice Consul Andrew J. Brewer, all foreigners live on a small island known as Kulangsu, while the business is all done on the island of Amoy, thus necessitating some means of crossing the harbour every day. Formerly four and six oared gigs were used for this purpose; but a typhoon last year destroyed these gigs, and most of the business houses and the Marine Customs have replaced them with motor craft, of which there are perhaps 18.

The Amoy motor boat is anomalous, consisting as a rule of a 14 or 18 horse-power engine installed in a native sampan. These boats are found more satisfactory for crossing the harbour in rough weather and for approaching jetties at low tide, when a very shallow draft is required. The engines used are principally of American manufacture, being brought into this port through Hongkong and Shanghai. There are no facilities for the direct importation of American engines.

It is difficult to say what conditions here after the war will be. There are one or two motor sampans owned by Chinese at the present time, and if the Chinese develop a decided fondness for motor boats a good market may be established, for there are many Chinese wealthy enough to purchase them. If foreigners continue to be the principal users it is probable that there will be a demand for a few engines every year, but as the foreigners are few in number this demand can never become very great.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"TAMBA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TODAY.

Goods, not cleared by the 25th December, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
TOILET SOAPS.
MANICURE SETS.
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY,
14 Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

BY A RETURNED STUDENT from an United States University, a position as a Correspondent, Translator, Clerk, Interpreter or Private Secretary, etc. Apply to:—J. K. L. c/o "China Mail."

WANTED

CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, member of both Institutions, with extensive Home and Indian experience desires responsible post with an Engineering firm, or as Consulting Engineer to a Mercantile firm. Specialist in Bridgework and Structural Engineering. Replies in confidence to Box No. 1 c/o. "China Mail."

NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District WILL BE CLOSED to Public Business on the 23rd instant, being the Winter Solstice, on Christmas Day, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January next, being the New Year Holidays.

T. D. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 22nd December, from 7.15 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 19th, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

SATURDAY,
the 21st Dec., 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

50 PAIRS WHITE BLANKETS.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON
MONDAY,
the 23rd December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A number of lots of embroidered black net, Grenadine, Voile and Muslin laces, Insertions, &c., &c.,

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 19th, 1918.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m. each day at H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at the KOWLOON DEPOT, respectively.

OLD AND SURPLUS
Naval and Victualling Stores,
Comprising:—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.—One Steam Cutter 28 feet (Hull only), Various Ships and Boat Fittings, Fan Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hoses, Coir Hawsers, Pappersteuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire Rope and Hawsers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES.—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Transport Bedding, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot will commence on Wednesday, January 8th, about 11 a.m.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to H.M. Government.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

A [illegible]

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

A Large Selection of

TOM SMITH'S
Crackers & Table Decorations.

Chocolates, Candies,
Caramels, Butterscotch,
Turkish Delight,
Chocolate Fudge, Walnut Cream,
Cocoanut Ice, Scotch Toffee,
Stuffed Dates & Prunes,
Marron Glace, Salted Almonds,

1000
British Dolls, Teddy Bears,
Woolly Animals, etc.

Owing to the late arrival, all the above are at special prices to ensure clearance before the New Year.

For the convenience of our Customers we shall remain open till 5 o'clock on Saturday next.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

CHRISTMAS
RECORDS FOR CHILDREN.

A 2132 CHILDREN'S SONGS & GAMES IN TWO PARTS — ORCHESTRA
A 2514 SANTA CLAUS PATROL / CHILDREN'S FROLIC — XMAS EVE
A 2644 CHRISTMAS CHIMES / CATHEDRAL CHIMES
A 2280 CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER REVISITED IN TWO PARTS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
TEL. 1322. 16 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Pyrene
For Home Protection.
For The Factory.
For Motor Cars and Boats.
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
EASILY OPERATED
FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
MUSTARD & CO.,
1, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1316.
AGENTS for FUCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

XMAS HAMPERS.

WE beg to notify our Customers that AFORESAID HAMPERS suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Moet & Chandon Champagne "Dry Imperial"
1 " Blackberry Brandy
1 Pt. Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy
2 " King George IV. White Label Whisky "Perfection"
1 " St. Julien Claret
1 " Super's Sherry Nut
1 " Old Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 " Gin, D.C.L., Old Tom, or Dry
1 " Sampson's Burgundy
1 Field Pheasant Game

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Victor Clicquot Champagne
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Sampson's Burgundy
1 " Martell's XXX Brandy
2 " King George IV. White Label Whisky "Perfection"
1 " Super's Dry Nut
2 " St. Julien Claret
1 " Gin, D.C.L., Old Tom, or Dry
1 " Vine de Malaga Sherry V.S.
1 Field Pheasant Game

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Sampson's Burgundy
1 Pt. G.V. Peppermint
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy
1 " Gin, D.C.L., Old Tom, or Dry
2 " King George IV. White Label Whisky "Perfection"
1 " Super's Dry Nut
1 " St. Julien Claret
1 " Sherry Nut
1 " Old Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 " Vine de Malaga Sherry V.S.
1 Field Pheasant Game

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NOBE"	23 February	30 March	8 April
"NOVARA"	9 March	13 April	22 "

TO
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

		due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	10 January	27 January

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

"DILWARA"	19 December	(to Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA ..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES ..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GANGES MARU .....Wednesday, 18th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
INDUS MARU.....

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
TSURU MARU.....Sunday, 29th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
MEXICO MARU .....Tuesday, 24th Dec., at 3 p.m.
ARABIA MARU .....Monday, 6th Jan., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 19th Dec. at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
JOSHIN MARU .....Thursday, 19th Dec., at 10 a.m.
AMAKUSA MARU .....Sunday, 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.
For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.
For JAVA.
For JAPAN.
HOKUTO MARU..... about 27th Dec.
For Freight of Passage apply to
DODWELL & CO' LD. *Agents.*

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
Price $15 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	Dec. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunkiang	Dec. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiping	Dec. 28, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Yuenchow	Dec. 28, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular sailing service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To Sail
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & NINGPO	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TUNGSHING	TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWIJCK	SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship
"VAN CLOON,"
will be despatched on or about the 13th January, 1919, to:
SWATOW, BELAWAN DELI & PENANG.
This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers. Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

We DEMONSTRATE with

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SOLID! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! **"MALTHOID"** LASTING! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents: BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloon. "Excellent Cuisine."

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hoggins	FRIDAY, 27th Dec. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 24th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	19th December.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th January, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th January.
TENYO MARU	23,000	8th February.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,500	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
KING'S BUILDING.
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
PROPOSED SAILING.
From Hongkong. Connecting with From Colombo
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on most and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.
Or E. SALES & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING

RETURN BRITISH VESSELS.

"Active arrangements for the return of eighty British vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 112,334, which were in German ports in August 1914 are being made. This will eventually be a considerable factor in lowering freights.

The department of shipping repairs deals with more than 10,000 ships between June 1917 and October 1918, apart from the Allies and neutral vessels and a vast number of small craft.

This year alone, half a million tons of French shipping were repaired and returned to service while in the past four months, a million tons of Allied and neutral shipping has been repaired.

CARGO WARSHIPS.

It is not generally known that several Governments are converting old warships into merchant vessels. Several instances have been brought to notice where this has been effected, and such vessels are being used as cargo carriers. The Chilian Government has already converted several such vessels, whilst two of their large naval transports have been employed in carrying nitrate to San Francisco, and return from that port with foodstuff for Chile. An order was issued a short time ago by the Secretary of the United States Navy to convert the "Boston," "Iris," "Princeton," and the schooner "Rainbow" into merchant ships, and after slight alterations these will be placed in the Trans-Atlantic trade. The "Boston" formerly was a third class cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement, the "Iris" 3,100 tons, whilst the "Princeton" was a gunboat with a displacement of 1,011 tons. The "Rainbow," a steel schooner built at Sunderland in 1910, had a displacement of 4,150.

DUTCH SHIPPING AND THE UNITED STATES.

It was in their dealings with Britain that the Dutch acquired the habit of "giving too little and asking too much." No American statesman will so describe them, for the States is as good at driving a bargain as Holland. Therefore when the Dutch complain in Washington that they are in desperate need of the full tale of foodstuffs and raw materials which America has agreed to let them have, they are called upon to perform their part of the contract. The United States rightly holds that sympathy for the plight in which the Netherlands finds herself should not find expression in action that would tend to protract the war. This, however, would be the effect of sending her supplies in vessels Allied or neutral, while she has tonnage lying idle in her harbours. If she wants American foodstuffs, says the American Government, she must, as far as possible, transport it in Dutch ships, and there will be no budging from that position. Any other course would play into the hands of Germany, whose interests would be served by Allied ships acting as carriers for Holland, while her own ships were rotting in harbour.

GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Australian Minister of Trade shows how German subsidized lines had ousted their British competitors. It is shown how the German line of ships running from Hongkong to Sydney was in direct connection with the main lines from Germany to Sydney, and Germany to Hongkong, so that cargo could be taken from or to either Sydney or Hongkong to suit the convenience of the main lines of steamers to Europe or the local line, and not only ensure quicker passage, but enable steamers to obtain a fuller cargo at either end as required. There was no similar arrangement between British ships. The Commission points out that by a Law of June 10, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire received power to subsidize for fifteen years the postal services of the Empire with the Far East, Australia, and the German possessions in the Pacific, the subsidy to be paid to a German company, and the total sum of the subsidy to be 1,800,000 marks (£85,000). It was stipulated that regular maximum services were to be made every four weeks on the Hongkong-Rabaul-Sydney line, every eight weeks on the Singapore-New Guinea-Samoa line, and every three months in the German Islands; the mail boats were to be of German construction, and of a speed of 9½ knots and 11 knots.

The war put a stop to these projects, but they provide a useful warning.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight" is a condition of ill-health, shows your resistive powers are decreasing.
WATERS' MALT ARCHIVED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Will restore health and vigour. Sold everywhere in 1/6 and 2/6 bottles.
Sole Agents: Lane, Crawford & Co.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about.	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April

TO

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January	27 January

TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
DILWARA	23th December (to Shanghai only)

Tickets Interchangeable, with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons *Tamba Maru, 12,610 tons	THURS., 19th Dec., 11 a.m. THURS., 19th Dec., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons *Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons	SAT., 21st Dec., 11 a.m. SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§Shinchiku Maru, 7,000 tons	TUES., 24th Dec.
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons *Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	MONDAY, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m. THURSDAY, 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Tango Maru, 13,760 tons	TUESDAY, 31st Dec., at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Tenshiu Maru, 8,470 tons	SATURDAY, 4th Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*"Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
*"Kashima Maru," WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec., at 11 a.m.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, *Manager*

Telephone 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have [illegible] years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any vessel [illegible] feet long.

[illegible] Telephone No. 42
[illegible] Telephone No. [illegible]

WONG PING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th inst., at 11 a.m.
Liverpool via S'pore, Penang & Cto &c.	Kazu Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 9th Jan.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 10th Dec.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Monte-ga	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kurcha Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Dec., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Jan.
Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Dec.
Shanghai	Hokuto Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Dec., at Noon.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Shanghai	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th Dec. D'light.
Shanghai	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 24th inst., at D'light.
Shanghai	Taisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 29th Dec.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &c.	Dilwara	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 24th inst.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Shinchiku Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Dec., at 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 20th Dec.
Shanghai	Nera	Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at 1 p.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 27th Dec., 1 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co	On 19th inst., at 8 A.M.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Manila	Yuenyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
Singapore	Van Waerwick	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Dec., at 11 A.M.
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Pang, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 23rd Feb.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 4th Jan.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Dec., at Noon.
Batavia Sourabaya & Samarang	Tsuru Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at Noon.
Bombay via Singapore, P'wettenham &c.	Kenkon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	

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OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Dec., 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Dec. 18th	6.14 a.m.	5.44 p.m.
19th	6.41	5.44
20th	6.45	5.45
21st	6.45	5.45
22nd	6.46	5.46
23rd	6.46	5.46
24th	6.47	5.47
25th	6.47	5.48
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RIOJUN MARU,"

FROM JAPAN,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

December 14th, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KAMAKURA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Dec., 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1918.

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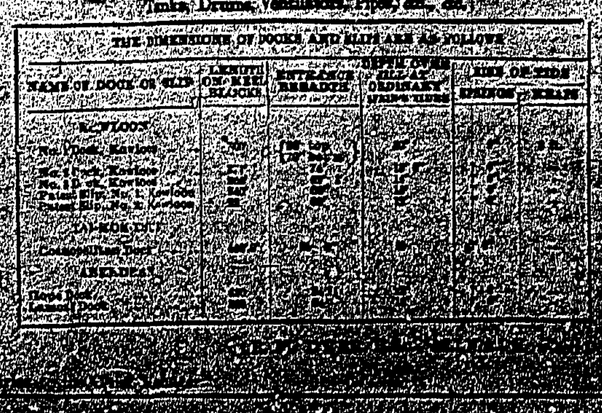

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER CILL AT ORDINARY HIGH WATER	KIND OF SIDE SPRINGS	KEELS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Slip, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HONGKONG					
Cosmopolitan Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
Horse Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamma Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S IDEAS

Lord Northcliffe has circulated an article which contained the following:—

The indisputable principles that Germany must accept at this second stage have been stated in different forms at different times, but the consensus of opinion of all classes in the associated powers seems to me to be so clear that it is not difficult to state them objectively in a form very close to that which they likely will assume in their final enunciation.

First is complete restoration of territorial, economic and political Belgium. In this there can be no reservation, no bargaining, no attempt to raise counter-claims or offsets. By her violation of international law and subsequent treatment of Belgium, Germany has forfeited all right to discussion. Reparation is impossible, but she must undertake restoration in such form and measure as shall be indicated to her.

Freeing of French territory, reconstruction of the invaded provinces and compensation for all civilian losses and injuries. Here again reparation in any full sense of the word is beyond human power, but Germany must accept the full burden of material reconstruction, replacement in compensation, again in form and measure as shall be laid down.

Third—Restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine, not as territorial acquisition or as a part of a war indemnity, but as reparation for the wrong done in 1871 when the inhabitants of the two provinces, whose ancestors voluntarily chose French allegiance, were incorporated into Germany against their will.

Fourth—Readjustment of the northern frontiers of Italy nearly as possible along the lines of nationality. The eastern Adriatic frontiers to be determined in accordance with the principles embodied in the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement ratified in Rome by the congress of April, 1918.

Fifth—Assurance to all peoples in Austria-Hungary of their place amongst the free nations of the world and their right to enter into a union with their kindred beyond the present boundaries of Austria-Hungary. This involves the the creation of independent Czecho-Slovak, Jugo-Slav states and reduction of Hungary to the ethnographic limits of the Magyar race and union of all Rumanians with the present kingdom of Rumania. In the same way the Poles and Ukrainians in the dual monarchy must be free to unite with their co-nationals across existing frontiers, and it is obvious that the same right of self-determination cannot be denied to the German provinces of Austria should they desire to enter Germany as a federal unit.

Sixth—Evacuation of all territory formerly included in the boundaries of the Russian empire, annulment of all Russian treaties, contracts and agreements made with subjects, agents or representatives of enemy powers since the revolution, affecting territory or interests formerly Russian and unimpeded co-operation with the associated powers in securing conditions under which the various nationalities in the former empire of Russia shall determine their own forms of Government and office.

When Russia offered peace and reconciliation without annexations or indemnities the central powers, taking advantage of their military position, rejected all considerations of justice and imposed terms that were brutal and selfish. They forfeited all right to aid the Russians and various nationalities in the former empire of Russia in their efforts to establish self determination and their own form of government.

Seventh—This indisputable principle concerns first formation of an independent Polish state with access to the sea, which state shall include the territories inhabited predominantly by Polish populations, and steadily indemnification of Poland by the powers responsible for the havoc wrought.

This condition is indispensable for a reign of justice in Europe. Germany has ruthlessly oppressed the Poles within her empire and justice and stability demand the restoration of the predominantly Polish parts of the present German empire to a new Polish state.

Eighth—Abrogation of the treaty of Bukarest, evacuation and restoration of Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, the associated powers to aid the Balkan question on an equitable basis.

The Balkan question must be settled and it follows from that principle of self determination to which the associated powers adhere that the Balkan states must be encouraged to agree among themselves and given what advice and assurance they may ask in the coming settlement.

Ninth—Removal as far as practical of Turkish dominion over all non-Turkish peoples. The complexity of the distribution of nationalities in the present empire of Turkey makes the solution of this problem difficult but the intent of the Turks to act and intention to rule out of his power of dissension and [illegible] the assurance that [illegible] no doubt an opportunity that no departure from this principle can be considered.

Tenth—The people of Schleswig to be free to determine their own allegiance.

The case of Schleswig is a fundamental instance of the fashion in which Prussia and Austria used their might to override the principle of self-determination and the wrong done must be redressed.

Eleventh—As reparation for the illegal submarine warfare waged by Germany and Austria-Hungary these powers shall be held liable to replace merchant tonnage belonging to the associated neutral nations that was illegally damaged and destroyed in spite of repeated warnings and in defiance of pledges which they had given the Government of the United States.

The question of punishment must be dealt with separately to that of restoring ships or their equivalents and material compensation to victims and their families cannot be a subject of discussion or negotiation.

She has proclaimed that the fate of her colonies would be decided on the western front. It has been so decided. She has proclaimed the uses to which, if victorious, she would put her colonies. Such uses must be prevented forever in the interest of peace. Furthermore, there is this consideration that after what has happened it would be as intolerable for Australasia to have New Guinea in German hands as it would be for the United States to have Germany in possession of Cuban colonies.

Therefore they cannot be returned to Germany, but their assignment as possessions or in trusteeship together with the fashion in which they shall be administered in the interests of their inhabitants and the world generally are matters for future decision. These are indispensable conditions of peace which must be accepted in the second stage of negotiations.

A RICH TRADE FIELD.

In a pamphlet issued recently by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York under the title "The Awakening of a Great Nation," China is called "one of the very richest fields awaiting commercial, industrial and financial cultivation." The pamphlet says:—

While the present war has been the most destructive in the experience of mankind, it has also been one of the most powerful constructive elements the world has ever known. It has affected, directly or indirectly, every nation on earth, and, through the dire necessity occasioned by it, has energised practically all humanity. The impetus, too, which it has given to nearly all peoples will not have been spent by the time peace is declared, and unquestionably will result in a great world-wide development.

"The possibilities are plainly forecast to-day in China, which is one of the very richest fields awaiting commercial, industrial and financial cultivation. The steadily increasing influx of foreigners into China since the beginning of the war is significant of vast future potentialities, as well as of the fundamental and far-reaching political and social changes which are transferring China into a country of attractive business and investment opportunities. Ample evidence of the growing realisation of China's commercial possibilities is to be found in the latest official reports which disclose that there were in China in 1917 7,055 foreign firms and 220,485 foreign residents, as compared with 4,742 firms and 185,618 residents in 1914.

The proposed loan of $50,000,000 to China by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan, which has been sanctioned by our State Department, will enable China not only to take a more active part as one of the Allies in the war against Germany, but will also aid materially in the economic and financial rehabilitation of the country. It will tend indirectly, but, nevertheless, potently, to foster trade relations between the Chinese and the leading nations, and lay the basis for the future participation of the latter in the development of China. And through the expansion of China's commerce the ships which the pressing needs of war are sending down the ways along our Pacific Coast will find profitable cargoes when peace is established.

Of the Asia Banking Corporation recently formed, the pamphlet says: "The Far Eastern territory where the Asia Banking Corporation contemplates centring its activities comprises mainly the northern and part of the central provinces of China, Manchuria, and South-Eastern Siberia. It covers an area of about 2,800,000 square miles, with a population of approximately 340,000,000 people. Eighty per cent. of the foreign trade of the entire Chinese nation is transacted through the seaports of this territory. Branches of the Corporation will be established in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin and Vladivostock—strategic trade centres. While China has more than 2,000 miles of coastline, it has very few harbours suitable for trade purposes, chiefly because they lack adequate means of communication with the interior. Shanghai, with a population of about 700,000, is the only port which has a natural waterway extending far into the interior of China. It is primarily the distributing centre of China, and in addition the most important industrial centre."

FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMAN LEASES IN THE SHAMEEN.

(Oct. 17.) Lord R. Cecil, replying to Colonel Yate, said it had been found necessary to issue new Trading with the Enemy Regulations in China to deal with the question of the leases of German buildings in the British Concession on the Shameen, and these were now being prepared.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Lord R. Cecil, in reply to a question by Colonel Wedgwood with regard to the employment of American subjects in operating the Trans-Siberian Railway, said the American and Japanese Governments were now considering the best method of managing the railway in question, and His Majesty's Government had announced their readiness to concur in any decision which those two Governments may take.

Colonel Wedgwood: Are His Majesty's Government supporting the use of any American engineering officials? Lord R. Cecil: We certainly are very desirous of using any American officials who can be used. Colonel Wedgwood: Is the attitude of the Japanese Government hostile to that view? Lord R. Cecil: Not that I know of.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT

(Oct. 17.) Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the stipulations of our agreement with China in regard to the cessation of the opium trade are being carried out by the Chinese Government, and whether there has been any increase in the local production of opium in China since the Indian import has ceased.

Lord Robert Cecil: The last six Provinces remaining open to the introduction of Indian opium under the 1911 Agreement were examined in August, 1917, and reported free from opium cultivation. The 1911 Agreement terminated on December 31, 1917. His Majesty's Government have received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of that Agreement and the cessation of the Indian import.

STOCKS OF TEA.

(Oct. 21.) Replying to Mr. Lough, Major Astor said the total stocks of tea in bond on Sept. 30, 1918, were 91,131,000 lbs., as against 34,850,000 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1917, and 118,663,000 lbs. in 1916. The Sugar Commission had accumulated a stock of sugar sufficient to meet the diminished importation that the lack of tonnage would entail. This consideration also applied to stocks of tea.

SHIPBUILDING IN SHANGHAI.

(22nd.) Sir L. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said that facilities for building merchant ships in Shanghai had been fully availed of for the construction of British ships so far as steel could be spared from England. Contracts had been made with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. for three standard steamers of 6,000 tons dead weight each for which the material was already on its way from England. It was understood that the American Government had made a contract with the Kiang Nan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, for the construction of four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each, with the option of eight additional steamers of the same tonnage, but the Shipping Controller was not aware whether any of these vessels had yet been laid down. Licences for the export of shipbuilding materials had been granted for certain neutral vessels, time-chartered to the Allies, with a view to clearing the berths for steamers to be built for the account of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. G. Terrell: Will these ships built in China be British ships or American ships? Sir L. C. Money: Some are being built on the account of the British Government, and the American Government have placed orders for others.

SIR M. NATHAN.

Colonel Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, in reply to Mr. Hogge, said that Sir Matthew Nathan still held the post of Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, though at the reques of the War Cabinet he had been seconded for service upon the Committee on Woman in Industry. His place had been taken temporarily by Mr. J. H. Flynn.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Colonel Yate asked the Foreign Secretary what steps had been taken for the improvement of the British Consular Service, and what increase of pay had so far been granted to Consular officers in the various countries concerned.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland: As compared with 1914 an additional sum of £74,000 a year is being spent on offices and fee allowances alone; this has provided for increases of staff, better accommodation, and equipment at a number of posts. About 120 additional salaried officers have been appointed, mostly on a temporary basis, but some for permanent service. War bonuses have also been granted in view of the additional cost of living. A Committee is sitting, and is expected to report very shortly, on the more permanent financial provision which will be required. Recommendations of this kind must, still, however, be of a somewhat provisional nature.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lock-jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without pain or soreness in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

(BY THE RIGHT HON. G. N. BARNES, M.P., MINISTER OF LABOUR.)

The War Office and the Ministry of Reconstruction are now engaged on one of the most gigantic tasks of the war—that of arranging the system under which the huge forces engaged in the war, animate and inanimate, will be demobilised when peace is declared.

The military demobilisation is of course entirely dependent on the kind of peace made by the Allies. If, according to present calculations, the war ends with no need for Great Britain to maintain a huge standing army, then the demobilisation will take place with the greatest possible rapidity.

It is intended that the men first released will be those who have employment to go to. This will apply to both officers and men. Following that men will be released according to the importance of their trades. The Ministry of Labour, in conjunction with the Ministry of Reconstruction, have some time past been elaborating a system by which it will be possible to ascertain through Labour Exchanges exactly how many men of a particular trade are required in a certain district.

In carrying out the scheme of Resettlement it has been recognised that it will be of the greatest importance to secure the advice and assistance of employers and employed, and for this purpose the Ministry of Labour has appointed a Central Committee known as the Labour Resettlement Committee representing employers and employed in the various groups of industries which will be associated with the Department in the work of demobilisation and resettlement, both in regard to the Army and civil war workers. The committee has already considered and endorsed generally the scheme prepared by the Army Demobilisation Committee and the proposals so far made by the Civil War Workers' Committee. It has also considered a number of other matters relating to resettlement.

The same principle of associating with the Government in the work of resettlement representatives of employers and workpeople will be extended to the local organisations. In connection with the Employment Exchanges the Minister of Labour has already appointed in every district a local advisory committee composed equally of employers and employed. These committees have been entrusted with the widest functions of advice and guidance in connection with the work of the Exchanges, consistent with the responsibility which the Minister must necessarily retain for the work of his Department. It is intended that on demobilisation these committees shall act as Local Resettlement Committees.

In all probability quite a number of men competent to rebuild a country will be kept in France and Belgium at attractive rates of pay. It is not likely that any compulsion will be exercised. So far as the military authorities are concerned the evacuation of the territory occupied by our armies, both in Europe and Asia, is likely to take some considerable time, and there is little prospect of the colossal masses of war material in use abroad being brought home for some months after peace has been signed.

Shipping is very closely bound up with all our schemes of reconstruction, and with the certainty of a tremendous demand for cargo space to carry our raw materials and products it will be some time before it will be possible to bring home the millions of pounds worth of war material now being used for the furtherance of a successful ending of the war.

The most serious problem which confronts the Ministries of Labour and Reconstruction in regard to the military demobilisation is that of the labour market. There can be no thought of flooding our industries with a sudden influx of 3,000,000 men. If entire dislocation of our economic life is not to take place, then it is imperative that men shall only be demobilised when employment can be found for them.

Civil demobilisation is likely to provide many complications. If our industries are gradually to return to their ordinary course, it will be necessary carefully to husband our available supplies of raw material, which for some time after the war will be very short owing to lack of shipping. All raw supplies will be under the control of a Government Priority Committee, who will allocate them as the capacity of the particular manufacturing concern increases.

There is also the problem of utilising the machinery of factories which have been specially built to make munitions of war. Many of these, with their delicate machinery, will have no difficulty in beginning almost at once to manufacture articles which previously were made in Germany. Our unrivalled steel trade, which before the war was seriously menaced by Krupp's, will be in a position to supply the world. The same remark applies to our trade in cutlery.

It is not anticipated that there will be any great difficulty in dealing with the problem of female labour. The majority of women now engaged in men's work, especially the married ones, will doubtless be glad enough to return to their homes. With regard to the single women efforts will be made to place them in industries which will be established after the war.

The problem of the huge number of women and young girls employed in clerical duties in Government Departments is causing some concern. Although it is not expected that the large Departments, such as the Ministry of Munitions, will be brought on a peace footing until over twelve months after peace, there will be an enormous number of female employees, especially the young girls, who will have to seek other employment. It will not be possible, or desirable, for city offices to absorb them. The way out is in teaching them dressmaking, tailoring, etc., where they can produce something.

Demobilisation, both military and civil, will not find us unprepared when the time comes. The Ministries of Labour and Reconstruction, together with the War Office and the Ministry of Pensions, have everything ready. It is hoped to place many soldiers on the land, and thus obviate some of the pressure on the cities, while work will be found for many more in rebuilding the part of the world which has been devastated by our enemies.—*Exchange.*

TELEPHONING TO A TRAIN.

A successful test of telephone communication between a train dispatcher's office and a moving train has recently been made by the Canadian Government. This has been accomplished, before, but the present device embodies some features that are said to make it feasible in a practical way. The track is used as the conductor, and the electrical current reaches the moving train through its wheels. The test, as described in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, May), was made between Moncton and Humphrey's station, New Brunswick, on the Canadian Government Railways. The apparatus was devised by a New York firm and a representative of the United States Government was present. Communication was set up not only between the dispatcher and the train, several miles away, but between the conductor and the engineer of the same train, and it is declared feasible to make a moving train a regular station on the lines of a city telephone exchange. Says the authority named above:

"During the test, which was very complete, the conversations were carried on between the moving train and the dispatcher's office in a clear and distinct manner.

"The engine was cut off from the car and proceeded a mile down the track by orders telephoned from the conductor to the engineer.

"The engine was then stopped by telephone orders from the conductor, who was on the car, and instructed to come back and couple up again. Then an order was given by the conductor to back up the train and take on the flagman, who had gone back to flag.

"Before backing up, a telephone message was sent to the dispatcher's office, asking if it was safe to back up, and the answer by telephone from the dispatcher was that this would be all right.

"After backing up to the flagman, the train was received from the dispatcher's office to go back to Humphrey's, and cross over to the other track and come back to Moncton. Before reaching Humphrey's a second telephone message was received from the dispatcher, countermanding the previous orders to cross over but to return to Moncton on the same track as the train was protected from the rear.

"All these instructions were transmitted by telephone from the dispatcher's office to the conductor on the car and by him transmitted to the engineer by telephone, while the car was running, showing that it is perfectly feasible to control a moving train by telephone from the dispatcher's office at a distant point.

"Communication was also established between the moving train and the city telephone service. The Canadian Government Railway officials expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the practicability of the whole test, the equipment used, and the highly important work which was then, and can always be done by this means, of reaching a train which is usually, under such circumstances, completely out of the range of control and entirely beyond help.

"Not only is the startling statement made, but it has been verified that communication is possible between a moving train and the city telephone service, which makes it possible for one to talk directly through the telephone in one's hotel room to some one on a train one hundred miles away running sixty miles an hour."

The material used in installing the railway telephone is declared not to be at all costly, but to consist of standard goods found in any well-equipped electrical supply-house throughout the country and to be easily applicable. We read further:

"Telephone wires are attached to the front and rear trucks of any form of cars now in use on the various railroads. The wires are attached to the engine and to the tender. The voice-transmission takes place through the wheels and down to the rails, where it runs along and is picked up by the engineer, conductor, or dispatcher, whichever party the signal indicates the message is for.

"Just here a most interesting and exceedingly useful feature of the special telephone, off telephone line to a train by means of track circuits, comes whole, rather and train wires should be mentioned. It is this: The electrical system divides the track into sections, that each section can be reached separately. In this country, an section might mean a section, or a 'block,' but the block on each side of the signalled one could be reached by telephone, and actually in front or behind the wreck could be spoken to as if nothing had happened. This feature, excellent as it is for us, might be of priceless value in France, where the United States Government has miles of railway behind the Allied line.

"Here, mistake, inadvertence or accident may destroy a sectional block of track, and we would find the telephone with this feature of the highest utility. Not so, in degrees of convenience only, in France. There the enemy of liberty, free thought, and strong development constantly endeavors to break the continuity of the line. If evil fortune permits him, with some high explosive, to destroy a block of track, he but hampers a bit of the line, because the telephone can reach trains on either side of the damaged portion. Those are those who have enthroned science and made her work for ignoble ends, and prostituted the knowledge God has given us as a reward for hard labor and conscientious thought—these men are beaten at their own game by applied science, and it is from this country that the new thought and impulse come.

"It is not for us to prescribe a course of action to the Government or to say that this or that remedy is infallible. We offer this suggestion, however, that the Government look into this whole matter of telephone connection to a moving train and the adjunct that goes with it, of reaching trains separated by an impassable area, or trains in distress, or those that as they proceed may pick up information priceless to the Army.

"If not used here at present, the telephone will some day be so used, but its utility for military lines looks to us to be of the highest value to day, when freedom stands with its back against the wall fighting for the right."

H CALWA H

THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

are the biggest wine growers in the world, having a capital of ten million dollars (gold).

They produce sound wines at a reasonable price, which compare very favourably with European products. Some very sound Mosele, Port, Hock Claret, Sauterne and Chianti are now on sale.

SANDY MACDONALD (Scotch).

Our standing order to the distillers (Messrs. Alexander & Macdonald, Ltd.) is—"Ship us all you can." Good we argue further?

MONNETS XXX BRANDY.

Is The Brandy which is rapidly becoming known as the Premier Brandy in the Far East.

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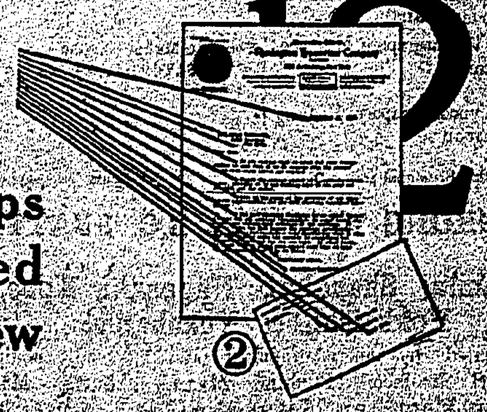

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SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

If you want express speed on your letters, learn more about this time-saving invention.

A built-in part of the machine NO extra cost.

Saves 15% to 25% time on ordinary correspondence. Proved repeatedly by users. Write or 'phone for a 5 minute demonstration in your own office. Detailed information in folder mailed on request.

MUSTARD & CO. (Sole Agents)

COMMERCIAL.

DUTCH OIL KING.

Heer Henry W. A. Deterding, the Dutch oil king, was formerly of the Penang branch of the Netherlands Trading Society, and son-in-law of the late Mr. A. D. Neubronner, Penang. After a comparatively short connection with Dutch banking in Java and the Straits, Heer Deterding became an inspector under the Royal Dutch Company for the working of petroleum wells in Netherlands India. In 1896, he became general manager of the company, which extended its business to China and the greater part of the Far East, and later to Russia and Rumania. He formed a union with the Shell Transport and Trading Company of London, and about the same time made an alliance with the Rothschilds and took over the Asiatic Petroleum Company. Deterding set up a plant in Dusseldorf, and before long the Royal Dutch had cut so deeply into the Standard Oil Company's German business that they were glad to make an agreement to divide the business. In turn Mexico, Venezuela, California and Oklahoma came under the sway of the oil king, who is regarded as the Dutch John D. Rockefeller. Deterding rules his realm from London. Deterding is the son of an obscure Amsterdam sea captain.

A COMMERCIAL CLAIM.

An action has been filed in the U.S. Court for China, at Shanghai, against Muller, Maclean and Co., Inc., of New York, by Mr. James Harvie and Mr. Leslie W. Hutton, of the firm of Harvie, Cooke and Co. The claim is for Gold $3,038.58 and Tls. 5,250.66 with interest and costs. In an affidavit filed on Dec. 11th by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, counsel for the plaintiffs, it is set forth that Harvie, Cooke and Co. were from July, 1914, to July, 1918, local representatives for the defendant firm but that the latter now have no representatives here and service is asked by publication.

The plaintiffs sue under four counts. The first claims that under a contract of 22nd January, 1914, defendants were to pay a commission of 2 per cent. on all goods purchased from them. It is alleged that the commission was not paid and the sum of G.$1,617.81 is asked, with interest and costs. The second count asks G.$439.07 and Tls. 4,014.65 claimed due under an agreement to settle certain disputes in 1915. The third count asks G.$981.70, commissions, and the last count Tls. 1,245.01 alleged paid to the defendants in New York by the Cheseborough Manufacturing Co. on plaintiffs' account.

BUKIT MERTAJAM RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 27th Sept. at Winchester House, Mr. A. G. Angier (the Chairman) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. R. Lawrence Spicer, F.C.I.S.) read the notice and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said that the profit for the year under review was £40,000, equivalent to about 22½ per cent. on the company's capital. That the directors could not recommend a greater final dividend than 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, was due to the share of the "predominant partner," who claimed under the excess profits duty. Last year he mentioned that out of a total profit of £107,000 earned in the two previous years excess profits duty claimed £47,500; now the figures were that, out of a total profit of £147,000 in three years, the sum claimed by that duty was, roughly, £70,000. The earning capacity of the company had reached the anticipations set forth, but existing war conditions did not permit their reaping the harvest to which they had legitimately looked forward. They did not grudge any amount that was needed for the due prosecution of the war, but such care should be exercised by the Government that the incidence of necessary taxation did not unduly press on certain of the taxpayers. As it was, the Government was claiming nearly all of the balance of £30,000 that was being carried forward after allowing for the proposed dividend. It was hoped to offset some portion of the amount as the result of the decision of the Commissioners of Income Tax in the Merliman case on what was known as Yallambrosa expenditure, and it was also hoped that further relief to themselves and the industry generally would result from a re-hearing of the case for rubber before the Board of Referees. Dealing with the present difficulties of the rubber industry, he remarked that it was suffering from what he might term "belligerites," for want of a better word. The position was an extraordinary one, and demanded extraordinary measures to cope with it; the cause was Government action, and to Government they must look for a remedy. The planted area of the company's estates at the close of the financial year was 3,071 acres, and a further area, making in all 3,200 acres, was in course of preparation and planting. For the present year, 1918-19, a further 250 acres was contemplated, making a total of 3,500 acres. The capitalisation per acre would then be £10 [illegible] Two estates had been formed into [illegible] and develop portions of [illegible] and they looked [illegible] as being [illegible] investment [illegible] economically adopted [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

AUSTRALIAN EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Mr. Andrew Williamson, in presiding at the meeting of the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company, in referring to the question of double or treble taxation within the Empire, drew attention to a curious point in connection with the provision made in the Imperial Finance Act that a Dominion Government may make an agreement with the Imperial Government whereby the excess profits duties of both Governments can be consolidated into one tax, whichever rate is higher being taken as the rate of the combined tax. Referring to the enormous burden of debt which the war is laying upon both the Mother Country and all the Dominions, Mr. Williamson emphasized the point that every encouragement should be given to those engaged in the primary industries to do their utmost to increase production. Excess profits taxation, when applied to such industries, tends to have the very opposite effect, and for that reason is, in the national interests, a most undesirable, if not self-destructive, form of taxation. He considered that it would be far better in the national, indeed, the Imperial, interests of either to abandon this method of taxation or to exempt from its incidence all the primary industries.

COTTON SPINNING COMBINATION.

A very important combination in the Egyptian Spinning trade is foreshadowed by transfers of cotton mills in the Bolton, Stalybridge, and Mossley districts already carried out or in course of arrangement. It appears that over a million spindles are involved in the new scheme. A big London financial syndicate is concerned, some wealthy men being named in connection with the transfers. So far definite agreements for the purchase of the whole of the controlling interest have only, we understand, been reached in connection with the four following firms: Messrs. John Harwood and Sons, of Bolton, 187,000 spindles; Messrs. John Ashworth (Limited), of Bolton and Pendlebury, 137,000 spindles; Mill Hill Spinning Company, of Bolton, 82,000 spindles; and Messrs. R. H. Buckley and Sons, Mossley and Stalybridge, 261,000 spindles. The transfers do not involve any break in the continuity of the various businesses. It is understood that in the further cases where purchase is pending the transactions are independent of those concerned with the mills already named, but there is evidently some joint action in view, though the buyers are not identical. No public offer of shares or other capital in the combination is expected to be made.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. Frederick Tomkinson drew attention at the meeting of the Bank of Australasia in October to the question of undivided profits. He pointed out that the dividend proposed was payable, not on £2,000,000 of capital, but on the much larger capital belonging to the bank, and representing the profits which the shareholders had foregone in the past. Those undivided profits represented roughly £3,000,000. He remarked that it might be difficult for a bank to capitalize its reserves, although perhaps in their case they might capitalize £900,000, leaving the reserves at £2,000,000, the same amount as the capital of the bank. The chairman, however, pointed out that they had no power to capitalize reserves. The board of the bank at the meeting obtained the sanction of the shareholders to apply to the Government for a supplemental charter, as the sphere of the bank's operations is at present restricted to certain geographical limits, namely Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The board considered that the time had arrived when this restriction should be modified. The directors feel that in view of modern banking developments and future possibilities they should be in a position to act with greater freedom than at present. They have not considered the question of opening anywhere outside the present limits, but they wanted the power to do whatever may be clearly in the interests of the Empire and the shareholders.

You Cannot Expect To Have a Clear Complexion

By Constantly Massaging It With So-called Skin Foods or Creams, Often Rancid or Gerny.

Substitute Cuticura

Contrast the purity, fragrance, comfort, and convenience of these supercreamy emollients with "beauty aids" so common, tiresome and expensive. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water, on rising and retiring, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment, usually proves sufficient to maintain a clear skin and a healthy complexion. Other uses for these famous emollients will suggest themselves when you have proved their purity, efficacy and economy. Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug. Cuticura Ointment is a delightful substitute for shaving stick. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal powder, perfumed or unperfumed. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are sold in the above prices throughout the world. Cuticura Soap [illegible]

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	Buyers	Sellers
	Nov. 18th.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	3.62	3.90
Amal Malay. Sp. pd.	2.40	2.60
Ayer Hitam ($5)	12.75	13.50
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.35	1.50
Ayer Molek ($1)	2.70	3.50
Ayer Panas ($5)	10.00	11.00
Balgownie ($1)	3.00	3.50
Bassets ($1)	1.05	1.15
Batang Benar ($10)	12.00	13.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.10	1.25pm
Bukit Jalotong ($1)	0.60	0.75
Bukit Kajal ($1)	1.10	1.35
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.00	2.50
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.60	0.70
Bukit Rimah ($10)	—	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($3)	8.00	9.50
Glenealy Plns. ($1)	1.55	2.00
Haytor ($5)	1.00	6.50
Indragiri ($5)	7.00	7.25
Jerim ($1)	1.30	1.40
Jimah ($1)	1.75	1.90
Kamunan ($2)	4.25	4.50
Kedah ($1)	3.50	3.75
Kelemak R. ($5)	6.75	7.25
Kempas ($2)	3.00	3.50
Klang ($5)	5.00	6.00
Lunas ($5)	8.25	8.75
Malaka Pinda	2.75	3.00
Malakoff ($2)	4.60	4.75
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.75	0.85
Margui ($5)	5.50	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	4.25	4.00
Nyalas ($5)	7.50	8.00
Pajam ($5)	15.00	16.00
Pantai ($1)	1.40	1.60
Parit Perak ($1)	2.55	2.80
Perak River ($1)	2.70	2.95
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.75	5.25
Punggor ($1)	5.75	5.90
Radella ($5)	11.00	12.00
Sandycroft ($2)	4.00	4.25
Scudai ($5)	7.50	8.00
Sembrong ($1)	2.30	2.40
Sungei Bagan ($3)	3.40	3.80
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.45	0.60pm
Tambalak ($1)	1.20	1.35
Tapah ($10)	18.00	19.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	11.25	12.00
Tewerlok ($1)	1.00	1.15
Trafalgar ($2)	1.00	1.20
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.75	0.90
United Malacca ($1)	1.30	1.40
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.10	3.50

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong:—

From	Addresses
Shanghai	Samyik.
Shanghai	Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor 37 Douglas Street, (2).
Shanghai	Lisangyuen.
Shanghai	Tongtack Hungfatcheong West Point.
New York	George Stoll, Hongkong Hotel.
Shanghai	Changveeu, No. 11 China Wine Shop.
Wakuka	Tsuchioka, 80 Kaitogai Quro.
Nagasaki	Chen Wokee.
Shanghai	Tsungsun.
Shanghai	No. 161 Wunchayton.
Shanghai	Shengtai.
Shanghai	Leenu Meelum Street.
Shanghai	Chongchilman Leeno, 23 Yungshingai.
Nagasaki	Yipwaipo, 3rd Floor, 28 Des Vœux Road, Ott.
Kobe	Luyuenshin Kenkee.
Shanghai	Kwongcheangsang.
Osaka	Shunsing.
Tokyo	Kanbayashi Matsubara Hotel.
Shanghai	Lasseigne.
Shanghai	Szegourshan Tsupienlee.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong 19th December, 1918:—

Addresses	From
Clement	Cairo
Horace Clarke, American Consul	Sydney
Orsini Chiong, Shipowners	Toulon
Yoshidakamataro Nanyo Maru	Takow

DO ONE THING PROPERLY.

A Hint Regarding Work and Health.

The people who most often succeed in life are not those versatile souls who can turn their hands to anything—Jack of all trades, master of none—but those who devote themselves to doing one thing only and doing it well. So it is with business. Not only people get rich by turning a sewing-machine which will make anything you like, but fortunes are made by an automatic machine that turns out nothing but little hooks and eyes all day long.

In medicine that which does the most good is the one which does one thing only and does it well—that is, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which make good, rich, plentiful red blood, and nothing else. All the good effects which have made Dr. Williams' pink pills famous result from their wonderful power of blood-making. The firm, steady nerves, hearty appetite, improved health-power, iron-clad digestion, fine red lips, and clear eyes that are conspicuous when Dr. Williams' pink pills are taken—all come from the rich red blood that they make.

If you are ailing or lacking energy, you will fare well to obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Any dealer can supply you, or send direct (one dozen boxes for $7.50, six boxes $3, post free) by the Chinas Offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 30 Peddar Road, Shanghai.

[illegible] Dr. Williams' Pink Pills [illegible] Price [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.—Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.—Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
Saturdays only—Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon—Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon—Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 13.30 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.—Every 20 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 11 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 18, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	2/4
On demand	2/4⅛
30 days sight	2/4⅛
4 months sight	2/4⅛
Credits, 4 months sight	2/5
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/5
On Paris—	
On demand	452½
Credits, 4 months sight	450½
On New York—	
On demand	74½
Credits, 60 days sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	360
On demand	360½
On Calcutta—	
Wire	360
On demand	360½
On Singapore—	
On demand	144½
On Manila—	
On demand	161
On Shanghai—	
On demand	[illegible]
On Yokohama—	
On demand	[illegible]
On Saigon—	
On demand	[illegible]
On Batavia—	
On demand	[illegible]
On Java—	
On demand	[illegible]
On Bangkok—	
On demand	[illegible]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 19th DECEMBER.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS—	
Hongkong Banks	$735 b.
MARINE INSURANCE—	
Canton Ins.	$400 b.
North China Ins.	T. 117½ b.
Union Ins.	$950 a.
Yangtsze Ins.	$200 b. Ex. '18
Fire Insurance—	
China Fire Ins.	$155 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$340 b.
SHIPPING—	
Douglas	$55 b. & $59 sa.
H.K. Steamboats	$22 n.
Indo China (Pref.)	$30 b.
do. (Ord.)	$16 b. 15½ a.
Shell Transports 15s.	6/16 b. [illegible]
Star Ferries	$54½ b. [illegible]
RICE—	
China Sugar	$93 n.
Malabon Sugar	$28 n.
MINES—	
Tavoy Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkat	T. 29 sa.
Raubs	$2.35 n.
Tronoh Mines	27/- b.
Ural Caspian	33/- b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWN, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$105 b.
H. & W. Docks	$150 a.
Shai Docks	T. 128½ n.
New Engineering	T. 25½ b. 25½ sa.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS—	
Central Estates	$108 n.
Hongkong Hotels	$30 n.
Hongkong Lands	$102 n.
Humphreys	$7.35 b.
Kowloon Lands	$53 b.
West Points	$72 n.
COTTON MILLS—	
Ewo Cottons	T. 185 n.
Kung Yiki	$14½ b. & 14½ sa.
Laou Kung Mows	$130 n.
Orientals	$57½ sa.
Shanghai Cottons	$144 b.
Yangtzepoos	$8.00 a.
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Cements	$8.35 b. 8.85/90 sa.
China-Borneos	$12½ n.
China Lights	$4½ n.
China Providents	$8.00 b.
Dairy Farms	$36½ a.
H.K. Electrics	$64½ b.
Macao Do.	$35 n.
Hongkong Ropes	$34½ b.
H.K. Tramways	$7.80 b. 7.80 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.00 b.
do. (New)	$[illegible] b.
Steam Laundries	$1.50 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$13 n.
Water-boats	$12½ n.
Watsons	$3.85 n.
Powells	$9.50 b.
Wiseman	$12 b.

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN-GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 20,000,000.
Capital Paid-up ... " 10,500,000.
Reserve Funds ... " 5,890,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, FORMOSA—GIRAN, KIRI, KAGHIO, [illegible] MITSU, [illegible] SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAITO, TAMSUI, TOKOKO, TAKO, CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, DALNY, OTHERS—HONGKONG, KOBE (PORT), SOERABAYA, SEMARANG, BELAWAN, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS

Capital and Counties Bank, London and South-Western Bank, Ltd., London. The Bank has Correspondents in the principal Commercial Centres throughout the Chinese Empire, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands, India, Egypt, and other Dependencies. Available throughout the World.

Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits are opened and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

[illegible]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $14,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- = $18,000,000
Silver ... $18,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $14,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. H. Holcombe, Chairman.
G. R. M. Ritchie, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compston, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
Hon. Mr. R. L. Duncan. E. W. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gulland, Esq. F. H. Trumper, Esq.
Sir Chas. Addis, K.C.M.G.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
London Bankers—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Westminster & Paris's Bank, Ltd.

HONGKONG DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer to their Pass Book balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... ANDRE ENGRAND
General Manager ... A. J. PIHOUEE

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.
Telegraphic Address: CHIRINKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2446

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1918. 12

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £ 2,100,000,000 = (£85,333,333)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 70,000,000 = (£28,333,333)
RESERVE FUND ... £ 12,750,000 = (£5,083,333)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague, Rotterdam.
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.

Batavia, Bandoeng, Banjoewangie, Cheribon, Djokjakarta, Djombang, Kediri, Kediri (Tabak), Kediri (Suiker), Kediri (Tjengkeh), Madiun, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Pemalang, Probolinggo, Purwakarta, Purwokerto, Rembang, Salatiga, Semarang, Soerabaja, Soerabaja (Suiker), Sukabumi, Tegoeh Tjawang (Oost), Tegoeh Tjawang (West), Tjepoe, Tjiamis, Tjiandjoer, Tjiladjar, Tjilatjap, Tjimahi, Tjirebon, Tjoeroeg, Tjoeroeg (Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh), Tjoeroeg (Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh Koffie Suiker Tabak Tjengkeh

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE LABOUR PARTY.

AD CAPTANDUM CRITICISM.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George wound up his campaign with a speech at Camberwell, in the course of which he objected to the name "Labour Party" because it did not represent all labour of the United Kingdom. It only represented a small part of labour whose votes would be very largely cast for the Government.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden were not manual workers.

The Labour Party was not being run by real labour, but by Pacifists and Bolshevists pure and simple. It would be unsafe to trust the destinies of the great Empire to it until it was able to overthrow this clique.

He did not wish personally to criticise Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Smillie and others, but if they had had their way Belgium and France would have been overrun, Germany would now have the whole continent under her cruel heel and the Channel ports would have been in German hands.

Continuing, the Premier said:—

We should have been slaves and bondsmen of Germany if we listened to those men who are ruling the Labour Party at this moment.

The Premier asserted that the Liberal Party was not entitled to so call itself, for half of it supported the Coalition Party.

NO GERMAN INDEMNITY YET.

Regarding the German payment of war costs, he said that, during the first few years she would be unable to pay as much as she could pay later on, because she had also got to repair the ravages of war. Therefore, we must carry the heavy burdens of the war at present.

He was glad to hear that the election had produced very little excitement and passion. It answered those who said that the country would be rent from top to bottom. One extraordinary reason for the calmness of the election was that there was no party which stood at the moment for turning out the Government.

LEADERS' TAME RETORT.

LONDON, December 14th.

Mr. A. Henderson and Mr. J. Clynes have both replied to the Premier's criticism of the Labour Party.

Mr. Henderson said that Mr. Lloyd George had offered no evidence in support of his statement about the Bolsheviks. On the contrary he (Mr. Henderson) had ample evidence that the Labour Party sought as earnestly as the Premier for the triumph of democratic principles.

Mr. Clynes said that it was true that some Labourites had extreme views, but four out of every five Labour candidates before the country had not been chosen by Extremists, but by great Trade Unions. It was not true, therefore, that the policy of the Labour Party had been determined by a few Extremists.

TO END CONSCRIPTION.

OTHERWISE, "FAILURE AND SHAM."

LONDON, December 13th.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Mr. Lloyd George said that he wished to make it clear beyond all doubt that he stood for the abolition of the conscript armies in all lands.

Without that the Peace Conference would be a failure and a sham.

These great military machines were responsible for the agony the world had passed through, and it would be a poor ending of any Peace Conference that allowed them to continue. Any Delegate that represented Britain in the Peace Conference must labour to that end, the speaker stated.

AMERICAN NAVY.

HALL GOING HOME FOR XMAS.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

The Navy Secretary, Mr. J. Daniels, announced that every vessel in the American Navy, now in Europe, which can be spared, will be returning to home waters, arriving about December 23rd.

The home-coming will be celebrated by a review.

THE GERMAN PROFESSOR AGAIN.

STILL SUBTLY SOWING SEED.

LONDON, December 14th.

The latest batch of German newspapers, received in London, shows that certainly the more educated classes have no doubts that Germany has been utterly defeated. In this connection, an article in the Conservative newspaper, *Kreuz Zeitung*, by Professor Hoetzsch, is worth quoting as expressing the views of a well-known German student of foreign affairs on the results of the world war. After saying that the political centre of gravity was shifting more and more from Washington to London, the writer proceeds to prefer to Britain's "solid alliances." He thinks that Japan must strive earnestly to secure Britain's support "in her difference with the United States in regard to China." On the other hand England becomes of greater value to the United States because of "the American antagonism to Japan." Professor Hoetzsch thinks that in spite of America's importance as regards finance, the decisive power as a result of the total defeat and break up of the Central Powers has shifted to England.

PRAISE PLUS INNUENDO.

After quoting from a review of the *New Republic*, which regards England as more powerfull in the world now than after Waterloo, Hoetzsch says:—"This is true as against Germany, as against Europe, and also for the immense part of the world. The German fleet, German trade, German colonial power are destroyed. England's world Empire, which can be very little affected by the application of the Wilsonian right of self-determination in Ireland, and South Africa or India, stands firmer than ever. England has won in East Africa, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, the connection between Egypt and India. She dominates the eastern Mediterranean, the entrance to the Dardanelles and to the Black Sea, and thereby the approach to South Russia, the Caucasus and her connection with Persia. Her position in the western Mediterranean remains unshaken.

By her victory in Belgium the English possession of the Channel is secured absolutely. By means of the Kiel Canal and of the Scheldt, Rhine, Weser and Elbe she can, if she wishes, interfere with the Baltic ports, and will always interfere when it suits her. Finally, the application of steady pressure upon Parliament and the Government, through the education of public opinion, for closer co-ordination between the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine with a view to the exigencies of War.

The support of all just claims of officers and men of the Royal Navy with regard to pay, pensions and Prize Money.

The stimulation of interest among the teachers and children of all classes of schools in the Empire, in the Sea and Air Services as dominant factors in Imperial existence and prosperity.

The extension of the Boys' Naval Brigade Movement and the establishment of proper training institutions with a view to the preparation of boys for a sea career whenever possible, for the elimination of aliens from the British Mercantile Marine.

The administration of the funds provided at the instance of the League at home and overseas for the relief of the dependants of the men of the Sea Service who have lost their lives in the War, and for the education and apprenticeship of their children.

"ARROW"

DRESS SHIRTS.

VERY COMFORTABLE.

Just Received ex s.s. Tamba Maru

KING'S CHOCOLATES.
QUEEN'S CHOCOLATES.
PRINCESS CHOCOLATES.
OPERA CHOCOLATES.
MILK CHOCOLATES.

In fancy boxes-Wrapped in tin foil.

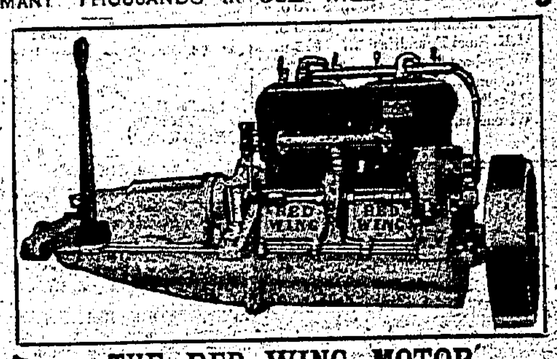
RUSSIAN TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.

Red Wing Combined



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The Navy League has decided that its future policy shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objects:—

The dissemination among the peoples of the Empire and British subjects in all parts of the world, of exact knowledge upon the provision and use of Sea Power as the keystone of British National and Imperial Policy.

The advocacy of an all-powerful Navy, Air Force and Mercantile Marine as the factors essential for the security of the Empire and the restoration of Britain to her rightful position as Mistress of the Seas.

The immediate reconstruction of our Mercantile tonnage to at least the pre-War standard before any foreign orders for the building of merchant ships are executed, and the demand that there shall be no transfer of British shipping to foreign owners or Flags until British mercantile supremacy shall have been restored.

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS.
YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS.
YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

It is to satisfy your requirements that we pay rent, rates, taxes and other incidentals.

WILL YOU NOT GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF YOUR CUSTOM?

BREWER & CO.

Tel. No. 166.

SUMATRA TEA.

Sumatra, as a tea-producing country, says the *Calcutta Englishman*, is rapidly coming to the front and taking its place with other tea-producing areas of the east. A few years ago the tea was only in its infancy; to-day the island is exporting several million lbs. of tea chiefly to America. In 1915, Dr. Bernard, the Java tea expert, undertook a series of investigations around Medan. He found the soil, rainfall and general conditions extremely favourable for tea growing, and reported to the Netherlands Government that most of the well laid-out tea gardens of the section would yield 1,200 pounds of dry tea per acre in the fourth year of culture, which would be a record production and is almost unknown even in Java. He explained this by the statement that plants of the East Coast have a high vegetative rate, and are comparatively free from attacks by parasites. The rainfall in the east Coast district averages from 120 to 160 inches per annum, and the average of sun-shine is about seven hours per day. These factors make the climate about perfect for tea growing. The nights are always cool, but the variation in temperature is very slight. Tea is grown on a large scale on the East Coast. The largest plantation, the Naga Hoea, contains at present about 7,000 acres, which produced in 1917 more than 4,000,000 pounds of tea. It is planned that by the end of 1918 this estate will have 11,250 acres, which, when in full bearing, should yield about 18,000,000 pounds.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted since 1.50 p.m. Nov. 26.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice, parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, 20th December.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 20th Dec., 2 p.m.

Amoy—Per GLENFALLOCH, 20th Dec., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KAIFONG, 20th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st December.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 21st Dec., 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd December.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 22nd Dec., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd December.

Haiphong—Per TUNGSHING, 23rd Dec., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per WINGSANG, 23rd Dec., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai & North China—Per TAISANG, 23rd Dec., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINGAN, 24th Dec., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Vancouver—Per MONTEAGLE, 24th Dec., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy—Per HAI HONG, 24th Dec., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Canada—Per KASHIMA MARU, 24th Dec., Registration 5.00 p.m. Letters 5.00 a.m.

THURSDAY, 26th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 26th Dec., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada—Per MEXICO MARU, 26th Dec., Registration 9.00 a.m., Letters 9.00 a.m.

FRIDAY, 27th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 27th Dec., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 28th Dec., 3 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Anderson, Miss A. E. Burkens, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bailey and 5 children, Mr. W. S. Bishop, Mr. P. Boom, Lt. F. Collins, Mrs. M. Crozier, Mr. C. D. Cornuelle, Mr. H. F. De Lacerda, Mr. H. C. De Lacerda, Mr. J. P. De Magellanes, Mr. A. T. W. Dowding, Mr. J. A. Ellers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fairbank, Mrs. J. Hodge and son, Mr. J. Hackford, Mr. W. C. Hodgson, Capt. J. T. Harrison, Misses A. & D. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Inveld and 3 children, Mr. L. G. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. E. McInnes, Mr. F. C. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morth and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moolman, Mr. A. Parker, Miss K. Peacey, Comdr. T. & W. Phillips, Miss G. Pennington, Lt. C. G. Rowlinson, Mr. C. R. Robson, Mrs. S. A. Rice and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Skene, Mr. A. P. Struguell, Miss K. L. Schaeffer, Mr. R. D. Taylor, Miss E. M. Tuckey, Mrs. M. Tull, Mrs. F. Woods, Miss F. B. Woods, Miss L. Wood, Miss Williams, Mrs. Chang Yat Wing and 3 children, Mr. Chin Ming Poo, Mrs. Jay Shung, Mr. Lim Que, Mr. Mah Hall, Mr. Soo Hoo Ung, Mr. Yun Shee Ling, Mr. Yun Yuen Yee.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tashima Maru*, for Yokohama, &c., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Quezon, Mr. D. B. Bustamante, Mr. Odagiri, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Kline, Mr. T. Kamphaw, Mr. Sugiura, Mr. J. O. Hare, Mr. Lois Tangco, Mr. Joes Syapin, Mrs. Chan and infant, Mr. Wong Chak Sang, Mr. Toussaint, Major C. M. Maunsell, Mr. K. Komaki, Mr. N. Kozawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brunschweiler, Mr. N. L. Wimmler, Mr. H. F. Lawson, Mr. T. Kakehi, Mr. I. Hirano, Mr. Liu Chung Hoi, Master Liao, Mr. J. Alegre, Mr. O. Cayugan, Mr. and Mrs. Deadlen, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hilard, Mr. A. Villadelpado, Miss Ratapson, Mr. C. Winkler, Mr. R. Agusti, Miss M. Agusti, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hirai, Mr. Sokoda, Mr. Ikeda, Mr. G. Chilmain, Mr. B. Kaldenberg, Mr. B. Yaryan, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Mg Jay, Mr. Ma Jai Nam, Mr. Mu Ai Ki, Mr. Bates and child, Mr. Takizawa and child, Mr. T. Kawano, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. T. Tsuyo, Mr. and Mrs. Okada, Mr. Asaoka and child, Mr. R. Tribe, Mr. Chu Tai Kai, Mr. Chang Mi Ki, Mr. Sowey, Mr. C. Kinnear, Mr. Lafir.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 19th, 11.0 a.m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and the Philippines. Pressure is probably highest over S. Manchuria, and changes are slight at all reporting stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 102.69 inches, against an average of 82.86 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 20th December:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 19, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.31	43	92	—	0	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.14	48	100	NNE	1	of
Gutzlaff	"	30.16	50	93	NW	4	of
Sharp Pk.	"	30.06	62	93	—	0	of
Amoy	"	30.06	65	91	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiboku	8 a.	30.07	66	98	—	0	of
Taichu	"	30.08	61	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30.06	64	—	—	2	bf
Koshun	"	30.05	70	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	"	30.07	66	—	—	0	b
Canton	6 a.	30.05	67	100	SE	1	o
Hongkong	"	30.04	68	93	E	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.01	—	—	ENE	4	o
Macao	"	30.05	70	94	E	1	o
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.98	72	98	E	2	bf
Tourane	"	29.94	73	—	S	4	o
C. St. James	"	29.85	75	—	E	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFERS, *Chief Assistant*,

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 19, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, zrk.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.04	30.04
Temperature	70	68	75
Humidity	91	92	75
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	3	2	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 18th—[illegible]
Lowest open air Temperature on the 19th—[illegible]

T. F. CLAYTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory Dec. 19, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamma Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

December 20th to 26th, 1918.

Date.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Foraging for Breakfast

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Blunderbore, the Giant, is successful on his hunt in the land where the little people dwell.

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18th, 19th & 20th December.
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see BLANCHE SWEET
in
"THE CLUE"
also Gazette and Comics.

THURSDAY 19th Matinee at 5.15 p.m.
Showing:—"THE LAST MAN" (Drama in 5 parts.
etc., etc.

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On SATURDAY, 21st December, at 9 p.m.

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NETT PROFITS TO WAR CHARITIES.

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